PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,191.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Aug. *	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
9th „	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
[illegible]	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907
[illegible]	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
[illegible]	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
[illegible]	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
[illegible]	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
[illegible]	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
[illegible]	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „

[illegible]RCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

[illegible] can be made available for one way by the [illegible] and the return voyage by the Austrian [illegible]

[illegible]STRALIA DIRECT
[illegible]R EAST, TRANSHIPPING
[illegible]T COLOMBO.

	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
[illegible]	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
[illegible]	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „
[illegible]	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

[illegible]ply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
[illegible]OMBAY.

[illegible]PRIL 23RD, 1907.
[illegible]OUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Manchester	...	..	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct. 5
Newby Hall	...	Sept. 8	Sept. 18	Sept. 27	Oct. 24
City of York	...	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 6	Nov. 29

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
Stanley Hall	...	..	Sept 16	..	Oct 13
City of Lucknow	...	Sept 13	Oct 1	...	Oct 26
City of Madras	...	Oct. 25	Nov 15	...	Dec 12

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 29th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 30th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Sept., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "O B R A," 5,462 tons, sailing on or about 30th Aug., calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAUNDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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Agents, BOMBAY.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	G. Berguglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept,
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LIGURIA	6,000	....	15th Sept. 1907.
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. „
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	16th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. „
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

CHEAP PASSAGES to ENGLAND available per following Natal Liners:—

S. S. "UMSINGA" sailing about 20th Sept. 1907.
S. S. "UMVOLOSI" do. do. 20th Oct. „
S. S. "UMZUMBI" do. do. 21st Nov. „
S. S. "UMHLALI" do. do. 5th Dec, „

All these Ships contain excellent accommodation carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric lights and Refrigerators. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth. For further particulars apply to—

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NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.;
and the following
6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 2,500,000

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Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo

Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)

Kobe
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.

Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.

Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.

Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....................£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............. Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.

Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.

Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.

RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 5th of September, at 6-30 P.M., to consider what steps shall be taken in reference to the future premises of the Club.

SYDNEY COPE,
Honorary Secretary.

27TH AUGUST, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB TOURNAMENT, AT NASIK.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARE will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Royal Western India Golf Club, from any Station on the G. I. P. Railway to Nasik to competitors in the Royal Western India Golf Club Tournament to be held at Nasik, from 9th to 14th September, 1907.

These return concession tickets will be available up to the 30th September, 1907.

For Further particulars apply to stations or the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 26th August, 1907.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad interim Dividend, for the six months ended 30th June, 1907, at the rate of 150 (one hundred and fifty) per share (of Rs. 1,000) paid up, will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 4th September next, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register on the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 7th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manackjee Petit Mfg. Coy., Ltd.

BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 390 of 1907.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN BIN MAHOMED ALI, a minor by his mother and next friend HALIMABAI, widow of MAHOMED ALI BIN ABDULLA MAHOMED and 2. HALIMABAI, widow of MAHOMED ALI BIN ABDULLA MAHOMED ......Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA MAHOMED AZIM KASHMIRI, residing at New Kazee Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 10th day of June, 1907, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mahomed Ali bin Abdulla Mahomed, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the twenty-ninth day of June, 1906, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my Office, within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claim and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order.

Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN TOBACCO REGIE.

THE Agents of the above Company REQUIRE the SERVICES of a Travelling representative to establish Sub-agencies and Depots throughout India. Only persons having previous Indian experience of the Tobacco and Cigarette Trade need apply.

Applications should be sent along with copies of testimonials addressed to the Company at 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, stating terms required. Liberal terms will be allowed to competent man.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1907, at 4-45 P.M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. A. G. Dovey and T. Powell as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1908, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 28th August, 1907, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager,

BOMBAY, 31ST JULY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 52 of 1896.

BAI LAXMIBAI, widow and another......Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders of this Hon'ble Court, dated the 17th day of August, 1906, and the 8th day of March, 1907, respectively, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office, in the Court House, in one lot, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following properties :—

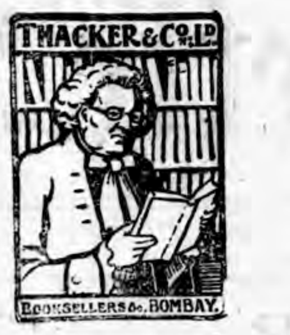
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring 280 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house called Dharamshala, erected and standing thereon in its present condition situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North by the Temple of Raghoba Jivanjee, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the Tank called a Gunga at Walkeshwer, and on the West by the Backbay foreshore.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement forty-four Square Yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by a piece of vacant ground, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the aforesaid Tank, and on the West by the Walkeshwer passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.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Practical Graining and Marbling. By Paul N. Hasluck.	1	8
Practical Staircase Joinery. By Paul N. Hasluck. Illustrated.	1	8
Notes on Carpentry and Joinery. By Thomas J. Evans. Elementary course.	5	10
Lubrication and Lubricants. A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Lubrication. By Leonard Archbutt and R. Mountford-Deeley.	18	6
Modern Explosives. A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and Use of Dynamite, etc. By M. Eissler. With One Hundred and Fifty Illustrations.	10	15
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Ammonia and its Compounds. By J. Gros Mann, M. A.	2	3
Art of Firework Making : By Thomas Kentish. Igdigo Manufacture. A Practical Guide to the Production of the Dye. By J. Bridges Lee, M. A.	4	6
Painter's Colours, Oils, and Varnishes. A Practical Manual. By George H. Hurst, F. C. S. With Numerous Illustrations.	9	6
Precious Stones. By Dr. Max Bauer. A Popular account of their characters, occurrence and applications with an introduction to their determination, for mineralogists, jewellers, etc. With an appendix on Pearls and Coral. Translated from the German, with additions. By L. J. Spencer, M.A. With twenty plates and ninety-four figures in the Text.	36	12
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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1907, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
24TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.,
AND
MESSRS. COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LD.,
have Removed their Offices to
COX'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHABAN ALI PIRBHOY DAMJEE, of Bandra, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground-rent tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khetwadi 10th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of the Bombay, containing by admeasurement 248 Square Yards and 2/9 of a square yard or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2118, 2119, New No. 1A/9223, Old Survey No. 812, and New Survey No. 3/5506, and bounded on the East by the property of the late Cumroodin Tyabjee ; on the West by the Khetwadi 10th Lane aforesaid; on the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy Navroji Garivala, and on the South by the property of Gulbai, daughter of Merwanj Bomanji, and which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 005 (1), and Street No. 7A, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Usman Haji Mahomed and another and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR,
FOR MESSRS. PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, COLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Best and Cheapest Remedies.
(PROF GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
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Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.
Of all chemists or from
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY
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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY Co.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
RICHARD GANTHONY'S EXCEEDINGLY FUNNY COMEDY.
A MESSAGE FROM MARS,
which ran for over four years at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW ! TO-MORROW ! !
HADDON CHAMBER'S MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY.
THE IDLER,
which ran for three years at the St. James' Theatre, London.

FRID.,	30th „	—The Admirable Crighton.
SATUR.,	31st „	—The Silver King.
MOND.,	2nd Sept.	—The Liars.
TUES.,	3rd „	—Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN.,	4th „	—The Sign of the Cross.
THURS.,	5th „	—The Intervener.
FRID.,	6th „	—Charley's Aunt.
SATUR.,	7th „	—Are You a Mason.
MOND.,	9th „	—East Lynn.
TUES.,	10th „	—The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN.,	11th „	—His House in Order.
THURS.,	12th „	—The Private Secretary.
FRID.,	13th „	—Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR.,	14th „	—The Three Musketeers.
MOND.,	16th „	—Lord and Lady Algy.

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THE SCARLET MYSTERIES
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In their Refined and Unique Entertainment.
OPENING NIGHT.
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COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, NIGHTLY.
Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
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Beware of Spurious Imitations.
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From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable "Essence of Neem; ' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—"I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of "Essence of Chiretta" and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILI.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

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AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immovable Properties at 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Jail Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1907, at the hours of 4-30 p.m., 5-30 p.m., and 6 p.m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon, respectively, sell on the premises in three separate lots, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties by order and under the instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Appaji alias Dhondu Gangaram Kadoosker, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of December, 1906, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor, Appaji alias Dhondu Gangaram Kadoosker, of the one part, and the said mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1 to be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at 1st Nowroji Hill Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30ft. in breadth and 50ft. in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3909 and Street No. 4850 and bounded on the east by the said 1st Nowroji Hill Road, on the west by the house of Kashiram Pardeshi, on the north by the house of Tatiaba Vani and on the south by the house of Nubisha Rangari.

Lot No. II to be sold at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazendari land admeasuring, square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3716 and 3716 A, Street Nos. 7 and 857 to 861, all which premises situate at Jail Road, East Street, in the city and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the east and south by the property of Kondaji Hanmantrao Kadeosker, on the west by the said Jail Road, East Street, and on the north by the property of Kikabhoy Farzoollabhoy.

Lot No. III to be sold at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at 1st Nowroji Hill Road, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3881 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 97-101 and 101 and bounded on the east by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, on the west by the 1st Nowroji Hill Road aforesaid, on the north by the house of Rao Bahadur Vithaldas Krishnaji Vandekar and on the south by the property of Rao Saheb Balkrishnaji Bhimaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mancheshah R. Vakil, attorney for the mortgages, at his Office at No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of blackwood rich open carved furniture, suitable for present at Home.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned, a collection of blackwood open carved furniture such as round, octagon, square, teapoys, tripods, brackets, drawing-room easychairs, folding screens, flower-stand, wall cabinet, ottoman, hall pillars, jardiniers, statuary stands, statues, Indian pottery, vases and jars, etc.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th Prox., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design consisting of set of dinning table and chairs, mirrored side-board and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, book-case, writing tables, fancy teopoys, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door zoonda almira, single and double door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, bed-room sofas, easychairs, windproof lamps by Hinks, rich glassware and crookeryware, platedware, etc., the property of Lt.-Col. E. M. Reed.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

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BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed property situate at Dhunji Street, advertised to take place to-day is Postponed, until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at M. Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the Underwriters :—

16 bales H. P. Anjar cotton from Toona, landed in a damaged condition, ex. s. s. "Indravati."

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Marwadi Gennajee Senajee and on account and risk of Kissanchand Kanayalal :—

Very valuable packet of 6 rubies, pair of diamond ear-buttons, packet of about 60 emeralds, one large emerald, one large pearl, weighing 100 chaus.

On account and risk of Panachand Bhoorachand :—

Large and small loose pearls, and one packet Brilliants.

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

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AUCTION SALE of the Brass and Iron foundery known by the name of the Vulcan Works at Foras Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Robert Dyer, an insolvent, and with the consent of Mr. James Bulkley, the mortgagee, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction (provided the same is not previously disposed of by private contract), at No. 100, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All the beneficial interest and good will of the above-named insolvent in the business of Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, and all the plant machinery, stock in trade articles and effects in or about the manufactory situate at 100 Foras Road aforesaid and known by the name of 'The Vulcan Works,' Private offers for the purchase of the above premises will be received by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co. the attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee and to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Colaba :—

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and Memorial Notices, which must be authen
name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six
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time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZET
OVERLAND SUMMA
POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4315 tons Captain A Haig, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester 3562 tons, Captain H Findlay sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain Reed arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

THE steamer Itaura, 3363 tons, Captain R F Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Magician 3271 tons, Captain H McKee arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3457 tons Captain F Engelnge arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 370 packages calcium carbide.

THE steamer Islam 1604 tons, Captain A Newby A I N arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and the followng passengers:—Mr and Mrs C Shault Mr and Mrs M C Blye Mrs Pass Miss Williams Mr Meruan Mr A Savrial, and 21 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 26th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	N J F Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Hardern	R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 27.

Barenfels	3469	Engelnge	Glade & Co
Capri	2781	Belsito	F & R S N Co
Gerd	750	Andreasen	F F C & Co
Ipswick	513	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Itaura	3363	Thomson	M M & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kola	1205	Cole	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Hodgson	M M & Co
Mazagon	3522	Powell	P & O Co
Magician	3271	McKee	
Nairung	2802	Thomson	Turner Morrison & Co
Orissa	3525	Kerslie	M M & Co
Oriental	3385	Tocquen	P & O Co
Singu	1912	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Umvoti	1669	Robertson	A Strandes
Xema	446	Mohamad	K'chi N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	4-9	F Muir & Co
B	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	L'pool	29-8	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Onda	3409	Garland	Calcutta		M M & Co
F	Ungeni	1666	Clark	Dunkirk	29-8	K Nixon & Co
H	Naseri	912	Primrose	P Gulf	3-9	B & P S N Co
K	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	16-9	P & O Co
N	Bechuana	3658	Crome	Baltimore	27-8	R A Willis
O	Somali	1622	Tonon	Z'bar	29-8	A Strandes
P	Firoozi	2006	Watson	Jeddah	1-9	B & P S N Cy
Q	Kirkfield	2275	Dermody	Dunkirk	1-9	W & A G & Co
	H W P D					
	Bahaduri	820	Fakeera	N F	28-8	Bo S N Co
	Mahanadi	547	Ahmad	K'chi	3-9	Bo S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	Mohamad	M'Goa	31-8	Bo S N Co
	At the Gate					
	Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi		Bo S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Schonfels	3611	Kloppenburg	K'chi	31-8	Glade & Co
3	Commodore	2913	Boss	Hull	3-9	W & A G & Co
4	Obra	3521	Cammack	Z'bar	30-8	M M & Co
5	Gloamin	2248	Learmouth	K'chi	29 8	F Muir & Co
7	Yetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	4-9	N Y Kaisha
8	Silesea	3340	Berguglian	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
10&11	Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	3-9	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	31-8	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	30-8	M M & Co
	H W V D					
	Dwarka	775	Moxon	Busreh	29-8	M M & Co
	M W D D					
	Nowshera	1961	Abbott	Rangoon	1-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Magician s	McKee	Calcutta Aug 15
	Itaura s	Thomson	Calcutta 15
	Barenfels	Engelnge	Hamburg July 27
	Singu s	Reid	Rangoon Aug 16
	Islami s	Newby	Mauritius Aug 14

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
[illegible]	[illegible]chuana s	Crowe	Baltimore
	[illegible] of Manchester s	Findlay	Karachi
	[illegible]cassia s	Haig	Liverpool &c

[illegible]UTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[illegible]AMER MOVEMENTS.

[illegible]r Clan Colquhoun, left Liverpool on the [illegible]tant.

[illegible] Clan Macleod, arrived in London on [illegible]stant.

[illegible] Clan Matheson, left Liverpool for [illegible]tta on the evening of the 25th instant

[illegible]TS.—AUGUST 27.

[illegible]LASGOW.

[illegible]seed Ralli Bros.

[illegible]CHESTER.

[illegible]B Brady and Co.

[illegible]ONDON.

[illegible]x M M Shah, 69 cwt lac, [illegible]1/4 cwt ivory A Vishram 9. [illegible]ns M J Joomabhoy and Co; [illegible]d skins R M Kooka; 8 bales [illegible] 10 tons yellow ochre [illegible]9 bales hides and skins [illegible]; 50 bales hemp E [illegible] and hides W and A [illegible] hides B Esmail 100 [illegible]20 bales skins and 10

[illegible]ng Shaw and Co,

[illegible] Halim.

[illegible]Wolf and Sons.

[illegible]DAM.

[illegible]gs W Wolf and Sons

[illegible]ILLES.

[illegible]te King King and Co

[illegible]P Seorji and Co.

[illegible]R TORONTO.

[illegible]ale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

[illegible]1 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co. [illegible] cwt poppyseed A Khimji.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

[illegible] bales savri cotton F Fischer and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

[illegible]—40 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 115 [illegible]libaunm L Parshotum; 122 bales cottonfly [illegible]e, Tyabji and Co; 65 bales cotton, W Wolf [illegible]d Sons; 35 bales twist H M Mehta and Co; [illegible] bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales [illegible]tonfly, J C Todywalla; 100 bales cottonfly, [illegible]Hurmukhroy and Co; 600 cwts rapeseed, [illegible]rt Bros; 390 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 [illegible] cotton, K Hurmukhrai and Co; 15 bales [illegible]y, P Vishram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible] bales twist, A Schweiger and Co; 140 [illegible]ist, and 1 case cops, H Robeteck and Reis, [illegible]twist, A Blascheck and Co; 67 cwt oil[illegible] H Anandrao and Co.

FOR VENICE.

[illegible]150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

[illegible] Hall s—4000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 30 [illegible] cottonfly, P Vishram and Co.

FOR FIUME.

[illegible]a s—165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium P and O Co; 62 cwts gum, A H Mawji and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Oceana s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, C Bhowanidas 1100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—407 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Gokuldas and Co; 536 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 65 cwts, gum, A H Mawjee and Co.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
C. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 26.] [BOMBAY, *August* 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	Mutilated		
3 do. Rentes ...	Do.		
3½ do. Sterling Loan	Do.		
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	Do.		
Bar Silver in London ...	Do.		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	Do.		
Do. in New York ...	68 1/4	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	Mutilated		
Do. do. do. Berlin.	Do.		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4½	Since	15Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/2		⅛
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5		1/4
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½		3/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 75,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... Mutilated.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Firm.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	3,000
Mid-Americans	7·24+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·93 +07	6·83 +10	6·74 +08	6·68 +06

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·67 +06	......	......	6·67 +06	6·67 +05

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000
Do. do. last year	11,800
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. to Continent ...	3,000

Spot Cotton—13·50+15

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·26 +07

Futures-Month of March, 12·45+07

Advanced early owing to firm cables. Second tone mutilated.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—Mutilated

Futures—Month of October 12·66 — 06

Do. do. December 12·50 — 06

Closing Tone of Futures.—Mutilated.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—35 5/8 New Terms—Aug.-Sept.—London, Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,910,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57½ Aug. September H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2 Aug.-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4*s*. 8 1/4*d*.—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovs...	75,000	Sydney ..	Delhi ...	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	75,892	Freemantle	Do	Do.
1 Box Sovs.... Bullions	75,000	Melbourne	Do ..	Do.
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,27,160	Sydney ..	Do ...	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,52,592	Freemantle	Do ...	Do
1 Parcel Sovs ..	5,625	Melbourne	Do ..	W Assomull and Co
297 Bars Silver...	7,36,523	Hongkong	Do	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovs ..	7,50,000	Freemantle	Do ...	National Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [27TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent, from 15th Aug.

Bank of Bengal ......3 per cent. „ 25th July.

Bank of Bombay......3 per cent. „ 1st Aug.

Bank of Madras ......4 per cent. „ 9th July.

Money :—

Borrowers at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

There is scarcely any change to report in this market. All Banks are willing to sell wire at 1-3 31/32 and on demand Bank bills at 1/4, but the enquiry for remittance is very small. To-day Banks were willing to buy credits for two mails at 1-4 1/4 3 months' sight but sellers have held back in the hope that the London Discount Market will go still further in their favor. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/3
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	222

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at 96 7/8 ready, 96 13/16 for the first settlement and 96 11/16 for the end of September settlement. A moderate business has been transacted and the bears appear to have been taking their profits. At the close the market is firm at the undermentioned quotation. Some business has been reported for the second settlement at 96 11/16. Calcutta rates are unchanged at 96 13/16 ready and 96 11/16 for delivery forward in a month. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·14
1st Settlement	„ 96·12
2nd Settlement ...	„ 96·11

Bullion :—

Reuter's silver message came mutilated to-day but private advices give quotations 1/16 lower. New York is unchanged at 68 1/4. Locally the market opened weak at 80 3/16 ex-duty, but on Bazaar buying, rates became steadier, ready bars closing at 80 7/16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	5	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	80	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady at yesterday morning's rates, the firmer feeling of last evening having subsided. Business is reported by exporters in New Crop Broach and Khangaum-Akola, and a moderate business has also been done in the bazaar in the same descriptions.

In ready cotton a small business was done by shippers, and mills were buying quietly.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	277	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	263	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti.. „	238	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum ... „	220	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola „	222	„
„ „ Amraoti..............	222	„
„ „ Muttia	209	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... „	201 1/2	„
Fine M. G. „ ... „	210	„
„ „ Bengals ... „	204	„
„ „ „ ... „	206	Dec. 07
„ „ „ ... „	208	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals... „	196¼	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimated Sales ...	5,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	6,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·94 +01	6·84 +01	6·75 +01	6·68 unchgd	6·67 unchgd

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·65 unchgd	6·66 unchgd	6·67 unchgd	6·68 +01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market continues quiet but steady with only a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready. ...	Rs. 7 8 0
September ...	Rs. 7 14 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business passing as under. Good qualities are scarce.

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10 0 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is firm, and the following are ruling quotations :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs. 53 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c. ...	„ 50 8 0	„
Black Kutni ...	„ 45 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 38 0 0

Tone—quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 20 0 0

Tone—quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready Rs. 5 4 0 B. T.

Tone—quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is firmer with a better demand. We quote as under :—

White Delhi ...	Rs. 5 5 0	Aug.-Septr.
New White Delhi ...	„ 5 2 0	April-May

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,383 1/2
India	61 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	Rs. 6 Premium.

Mills :—

David	460	X-D
Empress	440	do
Howard and Bullough	575	do
Kohinoor ...	760	do
Maneckji Petit	3,500	C-D
Standard ...	1,250	X-D

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co...	330
Badham Pile and Co.	126
Bombay Flour Mill	990
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,135
Marcks and Co	138
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	59 1/2
Treacher and Co ...	562½

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Prantej	550
Tapti Valley	450 X-D

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,485	bales.
Wheat	3,242	cwts.
Linseed	1,790	„
Rapeseed	3,048	„
Gingellyseed	563	„
Poppyseed	173	„
Groundnuts	47	„
Castorseed	3,656	„
Rice	1,6761	„
Myrabollams	nil.	„
Cottonseed	3,178	„
Mowraseed	6,742	„
Gram	274	„
Joowar	109	„
Maize	nil	„

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water ... [illegible]	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	3	3	99
Total plague deaths to date	148,816		
Same date last year	5	5	111

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
10	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MILLS—August 11, at Amery Lodge, Rangoon, Norris Charles, infant son of Granville Mills, aged 14 days.

LINDSAY—August 13, at Murree, Constance Sophia, wife of Major H. A. P. Lindsay Supply and Transport Corps.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.
EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water 2-26m., 2-33a. Low water, 8-9m., 8-41a.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-9 p. m.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Steet, 4-45 p. m.

Bombay Rugby Football Tournament.

Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m.

The Presidency Cricket match.

Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company,—"A Message from Mars."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 29.—New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 5-30 p.m. Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 4 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Idler." The Presidency Cricket, Match. Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 3-15m., 3:12a. Low water, 8-53m., 9-22a.

Friday, August 30.—P. and O. s. s. "Egypt," with English mails of 16th instant, due to arrieve at 9 a.m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, "The Admirable Crighton." Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 4-9m., 3-53a.; Low water, 9-42m. 10-11a.

Saturday, August 31.—Bank Holiday, Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Wilson College: Lecture on "Modern Developments in the Study of Mind," 7 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Byculla Club and Customs respectively. The Scarlet Mysteries, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—The Silver King. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 5-22m., 1-41a.; Low water, 11-3m.; 11-23a.

Sunday, September 1.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6-55m.; High water, 7-7m.; 5-51a.; Low water, 0-57a.

Monday, September 2.—4th Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Bombay Gymkhana half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. The "Scarlet Mysteries" Town Hall. Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandamann Comedy Company,—"the Liars," Sun rises. 6h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 54m., High water, 8-31m., 7-28a., Low water, 0-45m., 2-19a.

Tuesday, September 3.—4th Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The Scarlet Mysteries, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"Lady Windermere's Fan." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 9-21m., 8-41a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-9a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, Reunion and Madagascar Ports via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. *Vadala*, will be close at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 27th and Wednesday, the 28th inst., respectively.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During the month ending 31st July last, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 143; among them the number of men 29, women 26, and children 88. The daily average attendance was 6 to 8.

STORING COTTON BALES.—About a hundred and four bales of pressed cotton, stacked in the Colaba Land Mill Co.'s godown at Victoria Bunder, suddenly got detached from the rest of the stacks and fifteen of them fell on three Hindu coolies, causing them slight injuries, for which they were treated at the G. T. Hospital.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—the Ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society at the Town Hall at 6 p. m. (S. T.) to-day, when the following papers will be read:—"Lesser Gods and Goddesses" by Mr. C. Hudson, I. C. S.; "Indian Folk-beliefs about the Tiger" by Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust offices at Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. The Board recorded a letter from Government stating that they did not require the plot on the Agripada estate, intended to be leased for the Hostel for Civil Medical Students.

KILLED BY A BRICK.—Byramjee Shapurjee, (30), a Parsee fitter in the Spring Mills under construction at Naigaum Road, was standing below some scaffolding yesterday, when a brick accidentally fell on his head from a height of about sixty feet. He immediately fell down unconscious. Medical aid was soon procured on the spot and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where, however, he died form a fracture of the skull, which it was found he had sustained.

THEFT OF A KID.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan prosecuted Anthony Tucker and Lewis Earl, for the theft of a kid valued at Rs. 3, belonging one Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Ahmed. Complainant's shop at Grant Road, where the second accused stole the kid and marched off with it, when Inspector Flanagan arrested them. The first accused was given one day's simple imprisonment and was fined Rs. 5, while the second was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

OLD WOMAN'S ESCAPE.—An old Hindu woman named Luxmi, aged 60 years, while going along Arthur Road towards Tardeo yesterday, was accidentally knocked down by a back victoria, No. 292, driven by Roopa Nana. The vehicle came from behind the woman. The accident occurred owing to the victoria driver trying to avoid a collision with some Municipal carts. It appeared that the driver shouted out to the woman to move out of his way, but being old and feeble, she could not move aside in time. The woman was knocked down by the shaft striking her in the back. The driver pulled his horse up at once. The woman was soon removed to the J J Hospital, where it was ascertained she was none the worse for the accident.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p. m. to-day :—

March	Heil Europa	Fr von Blon
Overture	Tancrede	Rossini
Waltz	Bad'ner Mad'ln	Komzale
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
Idyl	Stilletta	Fr von Blon
Descriptive Piece	A Hunting Scene	Bucalossi
Waltz	Natursanger	Ziehrer
Two-Step	Nelson Spruce	Thurban

The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p. m. to-morrow :—

March	Boccaccio	Fr von Suppe
Overture	Le Calif de Bagdad	Boieldieu
Waltz	The Merry Widow	Fr Lehar
Selection	The Girl from Kays	Caryll
Egyptian Intermezzo	Zallah	Loraine
Dance Characteristic	Dinah's Jubilee	Kaps
Waltz	Donon Wellen	Ivanovici
Cake-Walk	A Coon Band Contest	Pryor

KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Salway charged Krishna Maruti, a cart-driver, with causing the death of one Vithal Govind by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. Dalal, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that on the evening of the 22nd instant the accused was driving his cart on the Kala Chowki Road. The deceased Vithal Govind was walking ahead of the cart. The accused's attention at time the was drawn towards one side of the road, and so he failed to warn the deceased to move out of his way. The deceased was knocked down and a wheel of the cart struck his head. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of his injuries the following day. His Worship, in dealing out punishment to the accused, thought that it was a slight negligence and not such as would necessitate the Court to send him to jail. The accused was fined Rs. 50, which sum was awarded to the deceased's father as compensation.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, AUGUST 24.

THE NEW PRINCE.

On Thursday evening, at about 8 o'clock, His Excellency the Minister received a telephone message from the Palace, directing him to convey His Highness' thanks to all those who had sent in their congratulations upon the birth of the young Prince and to give a two-days general holiday in honour of the event. A *Jareeda* Extraordinary was accordingly issued the following morning, announcing that the public offices would be closed for two days—Saturday and Sunday in the City and in the Districts on the two days immediately following the receipt of the *Jareeda*.

THE POSTAL CONCESSION.

The concession granted by His Highness abolishing the dual Postage system, is not an ordinary one when considered in all its bearings. It is almost an epoch in the history of the Postal Administration in the Nizam's Dominions. It has been the practice hitherto that when a letter or other article is addressed to any person in the Dominions where there is no British Post Office, it was transmitted by the Nizam's Post from the last British Post Office and was dealt with as "Bearing" by the local authorities. At one time, double postage was charged, as in the case of an article to which no postage stamp was affixed; but latterly it was ruled that only a single postage was to be levied in the case of letters and articles from places without the Dominions, while those that were forwarded from stations within the Dominions were charged double, on the ground that no excuse could be made for using the British Post in cases in which the Nizam's Post could be brought into use. Now, all letters and other articles coming through a British Post Office will be received and delivered to the addressees anywhere in the Nizam's Dominions where there is no British Post Office, free of any extra charge, provided that they bare the usual British postage stamp.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

The arrangements for His Excellency the Viceroy's camps at Aurungabad and Roza have been entrusted to Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur. While at Hyderabad, His Excellency will be accommodated at the Falaknumah Castle, which is being put in order, although there is very little to be done in the way of additional adornment, which was attended to for the visit of their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales. The catering at the Faluknumah Castle and at all State functions during His Excellency's visit has been entrusted to Mr. J. Fallitti, Caterer to the United Service Club at Simla.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

The Financial Minister, the Accountant-General, and the Senior Assistant Financial Secretary are busily engaged in the preparation of the Budget for the ensuing Fasli year 1317 F. The statements from the various Departments and offices have been received and the draft Budget is expected to be submitted to Government by the end of the current month, so that it may be issued before the new year commences.

THE EDUCATION BOARD.

The members of the Education Board have been holding their meetings almost every day during the last fortnight, and have nearly finished their deliberations regarding the improvements which are contemplated in the working of the Educational Department. The Education Secretary to Government is engaged on his revised Memorandum, and as he is very keenly interested in the subject, the suggested improvements will probably be introduced from the beginning of the new year.

PERSONAL.

Captain Sirdar Prem Sing, Commanding the 1st Hyderabad Lancers, Imperial Service Troops, has been re-appointed A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Minister in place of Lieutenant Kutbudeen, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Department.

Captain Henderson, of the 6th Madras Cavalry, has been appointed Inspector of the Imperial Service Troops, Hyderabad and Mysore, *vice* Major Warner, who has gone home on leave. The new Inspector is at present at Bangalore, and is expected to arrive here in a few weeks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

389 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th September at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.) Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations.—Each Member of the Corps and Club is entitled to two free tickets in addition to his own extra tickets to be paid for at the rate of Re 1 each to be remitted with applications with name of Guest for tickets to the Head-Quarters office.

No application for Tickets will be considered after the 31st instant.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

184—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 31st instant :—

To-day Wednesday the 28th—"H" Coy. Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 29th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.

II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV.—"K" Coy. Parade at 5-15 p. m. on company parade ground.

Friday, the 30th—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Saturday the 31st—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, Pages 113 to 135 Training Manuals appendix 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A TEMPLE CUSTODIAN.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the suit brought by Chandrabhagabai, a widow, against Gajanad Sambhu Sadhle, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to quit a certain temple and deliver up possession of it to the plaintiff, to restore the property of the temple removed by him and that he be restrained by an injunction of the Court from transgressing upon or doing mischief to the property. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandi and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Strangman and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that one Mankorbai built a private temple of Shri Dattatraya in her oart in Thakordvar. After her death her son Purshotam entered into possession of the property, but died five years ago leaving plaintiff as his widow and only heir. Her next friend Vinayekbhat continued as the "poojari" (custodian) of the temple, but for greater security she took from him a writing whereby the poojari admitted that his occupation of the temple was permissive only. After the death of Vinayekbhat, the defendant was allowed to act as poojari. He had now taken up a hostile attitude towards plaintiff and asserted his rights to the temple, had broken open the padlock put on by the plaintiff, and assaulted her servants. Recently the defendant had caused to be attached and removed certain property of the temple and had secretly removed certain other property from it. On the other hand, the defendant said that one Vidayaram Mahonji was the owner of the oart, and that Mathurabai, a "naikin" who was in his keeping, had built the temple. Govindbhai, and after him Vinayekbhat managed the temple and improved it with monies collected from the public. Defendant said that since the erection of the temple, its management was in the hands of the poojaris; and the money for its upkeep and management had been provided by the public. The plaintiff had therefore no right to interfere with the management or possession of the temple. His next friend had coerced defendant into passing a writing similar to the one obtained by him from Vinayekbhat. Defendant submitted that the temple was a public charitable property. In his Lordship's opinion, the evidence was not sufficient to prove who did found the temple. It seemed probable that the temple was established by Mathura. But the oart belonged to Mankor, and the temple could only have been set up with her leave, so that when Mathura left Bombay, Mankor remained as owner of the oart and the temple. It seemed immaterial, therefore, to his Lordship whether Mathura or Mankor actually built the original temple; the title accrued to Mankor as owner of the oart: and his Lordship said he was not making out a new case for the plaintiff when he considered her as suing as owner, and not as builder. In the next place it was urged that, though originally private, the temple had now become a public one, and that therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to sue. It was admitted that the plaintiff was the owner of the land on which the temple stood, and it was clear that the original structure was private property. It matters little, said his Lordship, that the original structure was subsequently enlarged by contributions from the public, and that the public have been allowed to come and worship at the temple without hindrance. The defendant would have to prove that the plaintiff or her predecessors had by their acts parted with all their right either of possession or management over the temple. Certainly they had never done so by any writing. In the absence of any evidence of any distinct acts on the part of the owners of the oart to give up all the right of possession or management, it was impossible to rely upon the evidence of the defendant's witnesses to establish that fact. His Lordship took it for granted that the right to manage the temple must belong to some one, and, as the plaintiff had shown *prima facie* that that right belonged to her and her predecessors, the onus lay on the defendant to prove not only that it did not so belong, but that it belonged to some one else. The evidence was purely negative, and in no way inconsistent with the plaintiff's case. It was admitted that Hindus have always been allowed to worship in the temple, but so they have in Mahadeo's temple, and that whatever was in the temple, was the property of the idol. There was nothing to show that the plaintiff or her predecessors had parted with their powers of management; and therefore, in his Lordship's opinion, they retained the power to appoint the poojari. It seemed to his Lordship impossible to argue that all temples are necessarily either public or private; that all temples to which the public contribute and have access are public; and that, therefore, the owners of the land on which such temples stand can have no right whatever. That depended entirely on the facts found in each case. Here there was no evidence to show that the owners had done anything to divest themselves of the power of management, while there was evidence that they had claimed and had exercised those powers. His Lordship then summed up the evidence of the witnesses on both sides on the question of management, and said he was of opinion that, as the defendant had asserted that the plaintiff had no right to appoint him, and had set up a title for himself derived from other sources, the plaintiff was entitled to a decree against him for the relief prayed for, and the costs of the suit.

EXORBITANT INTEREST.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Chief Justice, disposed of the short-causes list, and amongst it, the suit of Ratanlal Motiram Modi against Dinanath Sadanand Palekar and five other Hindus. Mr. Jafarbhai Rahimtulla, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Modi and Ranchoddas, appeared for Mr. Ratanlal, the plaintiff, who is a Solicitor of the High Court. Mr. V. Y. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laad and Mehta, appeared for the first three defendants, who were the majors; while Mr. C. W. D'Gama, Senior Clerk to the Judges, represented the interest of the three minors, to whom he was guardian. A consent-decree, signed by Counsel, was handed over to his Lordship. Perusing the terms, the Judge remarked that he was not satisfied with the compound-interest, chargeable on the sum advanced, as a term or condition, which could be declared by the Court to be for the benefit of the minors. He ordered that Mr. Bhandarkar should be sent for.

Mr. Justice Russell questioned Mr. Jafarbhai as to what was the amount originally advanced and so forth.

Mr. Jafarbhai said that Rs. 13,500 was the sum advanced on 21st December 1905, on a house in Mangalwadi Lane, Girgaum Road; decree prayed for now was for Rs. 15,523, inclusive of 10 2/3rd annas of compound-interest per month per cent. Failure to pay the instalments agreed upon gave to the plaintiff the right to fore close without coming to Court; but instead of adopting that measure, he had chosen to come to Court in order to take the final steps under sanction of judicial authority.

All the parties had agreed to the conditions. Time was allowed under them to the defendants to repay the amount by February 1908 and redeem the property. Defendants to be allowed to occupy the portion of the premises under their possession on a 40 monthly rental; they were liabel to ejection on failure of payment of rent and so forth.

Mr. Bhandarkar having come back to Court by this time, the Judge went through the terms of the consent-decree item by item; he so rectified them, as to give a decree against the majors with the compound-interest claimed, but against the minors at 9 per cent. per annum simple interest only. This remodelling was assented to but Mr. Bhandarkar invited his Lordship's attention to the point, whether compound-interest should be allowed to run on even after the date of the decretal order.

Mr. Jafarbhai: If my learned friend wants to withdraw, after giving his consent, and signing the terms, the case must proceed. Not only have we acted fairly in giving good terms, but we have also approved of the modifications suggested by the Court.

Mr. Bhandarkar emphatically disclaimed any intention on his part to back-out of the stipulations agreed upon: Counsel had simply called the Court's attention to the fact.

Mr. Jafarbhai urged that there was one difficulty in the matter; supposing the minors re-paid their portion of the debt, then according to the terms, re-conveyance of the mortgaged property should be made; that would not be right, and the re-conveyance should not be insisted upon until the whole debt was repaid, including the majors' shares of it also.

His Lordship confessed it was a difficulty, and he could not see his way to get over it; but he presently enquired: Who is this Mr. Ratanlal Modi by the way?

Mr. Jaffarbhai: He is an attorney of this Court, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Russell: Oh, he is an attorny of this Court, is he? For how long has he been acting as attorney?

Mr. Jafferbhai: I am informed by himself that he has been an attorney these nine years.

Mr. Justice Russell: An attorney of this Court of nine years' standing, and charging compound-interest in which minors are concerned in a Hindu family? The case is important. In view of his being an attorney, it has become serious, and must be reported to the Judges.

Mr. Jafarbhai: He is entitled to charge interest as any other money-lender, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Russell: I must report the matter to the Chief Justice, unless Mr. Modi reconsiders his position.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble, Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by one Naranji Vasanji, original defendant and appellant against Moti Govanji and three others, original plaintiffs and respondents. Messrs G. S. Rao and B. R. Desai, appeared for the appellant, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh for the respondents. Plaintiffs sued to recover the amount of Rs. 2,245 due by the defendants on an account settled from time to time. Defendant contended that no account had ever been examined by him and that there were many errors in calculation. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bulsar, who passed a final decree for the plaintiffs, on the basis of the Commissioner's report. In appeal, the District Judge of Surat dismissed it with costs and confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted in the High Court and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that this suit was filed by the two plaintiffs, who are bankers, against the original defendant, who had done business as a pleader for the ancestral firm which originally comprised the plaintiffs' father and the two plaintiffs themselves. Subsequently, however, a minor son was born to one of the plaintiffs. The suit was filed by the two plaintiffs, their father being dead, to recover a sum, including principal and interest, of over Rs. 2,000 from the defendant, who is a pleader; and paragraph 16 of the plaint puts forth their case. There they say: "All of us were members of a joint Hindu family living in union in every respect. While living in union Govan Nathooji and Laloo Govanji died. The deceased Laloo has no issue; therefore his right, title and interest in the debt in suit have come to an end, and according to the rule of Survivorship, we plaintiffs alone have become owners of the debt in suit; therefore we have brought the suit in our names."

Their Lordships remarked that one of the defences raised by the defendant was that the minor ought to have been added as a party-plaintiff, but the plaintiffs declined to add him as a party-plaintiff. Their Lordships found in the first place that one of the plaintiffs had disclaimed interest of the minor son. Upon the authority of a very large number of cases cited, it appeared to their Lordships as established, in Bombay at all events, that where you have one or more members of an ancestral family filing a suit in respect of the property of that family, it was essential that all the persons who compose the family should be joined as parties-plaintiffs, and in the latest case on the subject—Kashinath Chinvaji *versus* Chinvaji Sadasiv, (I. L. R. Bombay 477)—Mr. Justice Scott on the Original Side has laid it down that the same principle applies on the Original Side of this Court. Their Lordships were of opinion that, taking into consideration the essential characteristic of a Hindu family, this must be so. After discussing the legal aspects of the case their Lordships remarked: "Of course, naturally, we are somewhat reluctant to reverse the judgment of such an experienced Hindu lawyer as the Judge of the lower Appellate Court who tried this case, but we feel that he has really decided it more from the point of view of the personal feelings of a Hindu gentleman with regard to the position of the father towards the minor son, rather than according to the recognised rules of this Court with regard to procedure, such as are laid down in the Civil Procedure Code, to which as far as we can understand his attention was not drawn." Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

THE HYDERABAD COURTS.

Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung's Claim.

DECISION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The Judicial Committee of Hyderabad, having admitted the appeal filed by Nawab Shumsheer-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, otherwise known as Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, has given its decision.

In the Lower Court the Nawab had obtained a decree of 22 lakhs against Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

The Judicial Committee was composed of Nawab Hakim-ul-Dowla, Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, Moulvi Aziz Mirza, Nawab Muktar-ul-Dowlah, and Moulvi Kazim Ali.

The appellant, Nawab Shumsheer-ul-Mulk, was represented by Sir Walter Colvin and Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, with Messrs. Ghulam Jabar and Keshavrao, Pleaders; and Raja Shivlal Motilal was represented by Mr. Jackson, Barrister-at-Law, with Messrs. Lutfay Ali and Vasudeo Naik, Pleaders.

The Judicial Committee, in its decision, stated that the facts of the case were that there was a shop in Hyderabad, in which a business was carried on under, the name of Ramrattan Mukad. In the beginning Plaintiff-Appellant's father, and then his brother Nawab Barak Jung, assisted the said firm from time to time with money. During the course of those dealings Shivlal, father of Defendant-Respondent No. 1, also joined the said firm. Subsequently, in Samat 1922, the firm became insolvent. Thereupon the Plaintiff's late brother Barak Jung filed a suit in the Arabs' Court for four lakhs of Rupees. This claim lingered there for some time. It was then transferred to several Courts. Finally, after the abolition of the Arabs' Court and the constitution of the High Court, this claim was brought into that Court. Here Nawab Shumsheer-ul Mulk, the Appellant, obtained a decree for twenty-two lakhs, with interest, against Raja Shivlal Motilal and others. The Defendant Raja appealed and the Divisional Bench reversed the judgment of the Lower Court on the ground that the Plaintiff could not sue alone without bringing all the heirs of the original creditor on record.

Against that decision the Nawab appealed to the Full Bench, who upheld the judgment of the Divisional Bench and further held that the plaint required to be stamped.

It was against this decision that Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung had filed an appeal before the Judicial Committee.

The two points raised before the Judicial Committee were :—

(1) Whether the suit could be maintained on plain paper; and

(2) Whether the Appellant-Plaintiff, Nawab Shumsheer-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, could sue alone without making all the heirs of the original creditor parties to the suit?

After giving elaborate and exhaustive reasonings, the Judicial Committee unanimously decided both the issues in favour of Nawab Shumsheer-ul-Mulk; and on the advice of the Judicial Committee, His Highness has been pleased to allow the appeal.

The appeal has now been sent back to the Divisional Bench to be dealt with on its merits.

POLICE COURT.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Cooverji Darashaw a Divisional Inspector of Abkari charged Noormahomed Goharial, a Mahomedan, with selling and possessing cocaine without a license from the Collector. The Inspector had received information that the accused was selling cocaine surreptitiously in Chunna Butcher Street, and a watch was kept. He was arrested red-handed on Saturday night immediately after he had sold the drug to one Makan, an approved customer. The latter was sent to purchase the cocaine with three rupees given him by the Abkari Inspector, the latter having marked the coins previous to his giving the same to Makan. After the purchase was completed the accused's person was searched and the marked money was found in one of the pockets of the accused's "bundi," which also contained some more quantity of the drug. The accused was convicted of selling and also possessing cocaine without a license, and was fined Rs. 100.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Kopbal, Leonard mum Tajmahal Hotel; Calcutta, Perfection G. Little; Calcutta Perfection; Mapara, Querobino Seraglio Baptista; Fatehpur Staty mails; Kolhapur, Shantaram Pinge Company; Rangoon, Bezon and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1907.

MR. MORLEY'S STEP FORWARD.

THE consideration of the circular letter which the Viceroy has now addressed to Local Governments regarding the formation of an Imperial Advisory Council, the formation of Provincial Advisory Councils, the enlargement of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils and the procedure to be adopted in discussing the Imperial and Provincial Budgets, will take some little time, for it is possible Local Governments will differ to some extent as to what is and what is not desirable. The Viceroy's proposals, which have the approval of the Secretary of State, are more magnanimous than India, at the present time, had any right to expect; for no right-thinking person could have condemned a decision to defer the conference of any further boons on a country which in parts is undoubtedly tainted with disaffection. But the despatch makes it clear that the scheme now put forward does not contemplate any surrender or weakening of the paramount power in India, upon which depend the safety and welfare of the vast populations there committed to it. Subject to this essential condition—that the executive authority of the Government is maintained in undiminished strength, the Government of India believe that the proposals in its despatch represent a considerable advance in the direction of bringing all classes of the people into closer relations with the Government and its officers and of increasing their opportunities of making known their feelings and wishes in respect of administrative and legislative questions. More than this, the Government of India believe that the classes, which will be enabled, under the present scheme, to take a more effective part in shaping the action of Government, may reasonably look forward, as the necessary outcome of the measures now in contemplation, to a larger share in the actual work of administration and more extensive employment in the higher offices of the State. The scheme then is but one step forward in the opinion and the intention of Government. The people are entitled to hope for and expect more than is to be theirs as the outcome of the present despatch. The Government of India, in the words of Sir Harold Stuart's despatch, recognise the essential justice of the claim that is put forward. They are convinced that it is possible, without neglecting other interests and obligations involved, to move gradually forward towards the fulfilment in no grudging spirit, of a pledge which the people, of India are entitled to regard as inviolable. The phrase is a very elastic one and we may expect to find it interpreted in a large variety of ways. The circular letter is perhaps unnecessarily long, but the Government of India desired to avoid ambiguity and to set forth a programme as fully detailed as possible, that misconceptions should be avoided and both Local Governments and the people they represent may know precisely what is proposed.

Let us dissect the letter and see what it is that Government offers us, what are these important measures, the success of which Government wishes to be "assured by the hearty co-operation of the classes for whose benefit they are designed." It desires to give us wider opportunites of expressing our views on administrative matters—and in this way the *raison d'etre* of such organisations as the Indian Congress and the Presidency Association is undermined. They may close their doors since the people will have truer and less suspicious methods of making known their views than those afforded by existing political bodies. Under the new system the natural representatives of the people will be able to ventilate their grievances and expound their aspirations to the Viceroy himself. We are to have an Imperial Advisory Council, formed for purely consultative purposes —a voice they will have, but no vote. The Council will consist of ruling Chiefs, and territorial magnates of every province. Fortunately these gentlemen will have no inducement to make long speeches and no temptation to descend to the level of mere demagogues for however antagonistic their views on questions under consideration may be, they will express them for the most part in private and their deliberations will rarely be made known to the public. In this respect their gatherings will attain to the height and dignity of the Privy Council. Provincial Councils will be similarly constituted and their proceedings will be as free from abuse by ambitious members. The Government of India tells us it attaches the highest importance to collective deliberation, since the opinions now obtained are different from, and frequently more valuable than, those elicited by individual consultations. Instead of only councils, called together when there is legislation to be undertaken, and subject to strict procedure by which they are naturally strained to formality, we are also to have the establishment and recognition of a determinate body of advisers who, while requiring no legislative recognition and possessing themselves no formal powers of initiative, will be consulted individually by the Governor-General, and will occasionally be called together either in whole or in part, for the purpose of collective deliberation, and will be entitled, when so summoned, to offer their counsel on matters affecting the welfare of the people, a system which will in the opinion of the Government of India, and of very many people in this country, be a marked step in constitutional progress.

But that is not all. The Legislative Councils are to have enlarged powers. They are also to be reformed. The principle of popular representation is to be extended. Government rightly concludes that the present system has not proved successful. Sir Henry Stuart's letter condemns it in unmeasured terms. When the Councils were enlarged, it says, and the elective principle was introduced, it was recognised that territorial representation was unsuited to India, but an endeavour was made to constitute the electorates, so that all the more important classes and interests should, as far as possible, be represented. In the case of Provincial Councils, it is admitted that the results have not justified the expectation formed. The District Boards, in particular, have conspicuously failed to fulfil the expectation that they would represent the landed interest. Out of 54 members elected by them to the Provincial Councils, only ten have been landholders, while 36 have been barristers and pleaders. Similarly, out of 43 members elected by the District Municipalities, 40 have been barristers or pleaders and only two landholders. Something has been done by nomination to remedy these defects, but of the 338 non-official members who have been appointed, whether by election or by nomination, to the Provincial Councils since the election was introduced in 1893, as many as 123 or 36 per cent. have been lawyers and only 77, or 22 per cent. landowners. "It is thus apparent that the elective system has given to the legal profession a prominence in the Provincial Councils to which it is not entitled, while it has signally failed to represent other important elements of the community." All this is to be remedied and the representative character and the usefulness of the Councils are to be enhanced. Still much would have more and we shall find that bodies, other than those from whom opinion is invited, will address representations on the subject of the Circular Letter to Government. The lawyers will cry out. It is their nature to, and various political organisations will object to the divorce of a vote from a voice. The democracy will rail against the prominent recognition of landlordism and in their protest they will have the assistance of "friends" in the House of Commons. But the proposal goes as far as may safely be and, as we have already said, it goes further than India at the present time is entitled to expect. Government desires that the Legislative Councils should be enlarged to the fullest extent compatible with the necessary authority of Government, that is the maintenance of a Government majority. On this point we may expect to find greater divergences of opinion than on any other. Reforms are suggested as to the method of election and as to the representation of communities. Special provision is made for the representation of Mahomedans both on the Viceroy's and the Provincial Councils. The proposal is very complex in this respect but after the subject has been carefully considered by the Local Governments some practicable means of simplifying it may be discovered. However, the scheme proposed, we are told, constitutes the provisional and tentative proposals which, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council now lays before Local Governments in the fullest confidence that they will receive the careful scrutiny and sympathetic consideration which their high importance demands. After consultation with important bodies and individuals representative of the various classes of the community, the Local Government will submit its matured conclusions to the Government of India on each branch of the subject, together with a detailed statement of the alterations desired to be made in the Council Regulations in order to carry his proposals into effect. Replies are to be sent in by March of next year so that we may hope for the reforms fereshadowed after about of another year.

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SCHOOL HYGIENE. THE International Congress on School Hygiene has had a variety of subjects before it for consideration. It cannot be too emphatically stated that lack of proper hygienic principles in schools leads to many ills in after-life. It would be impossible, perhaps, to find a "Dotheboys Hall" to-day, but there are undoubtedly many small schools in existence where "all home comforts" is synonymous with every possible discomfort, unhealthy surroundings—even grossly inferior food. It is not very many years since even the largest of the Public Schools relied on boys' ostrich-like digestion to carry them through, and allowed appetite to take the place of palatableness. That charge can rarely be brought now, but even to-day there is room for considerable hygienic improvement. One of the points which naturally came before the Congress was the proposed medical inspection of children in elementary schools. Referring to this the physician to Rugby School gave some striking details as the result of the physical examination of one thousand boys on admission to that school between the ages of thirteen and fifteen. These boys may be regarded as a special class, strong, healthy, well bred, well fed and reared mainly in the country. As to height, 522 were above the normal, 113 were average, and 365 were below the normal. In weight, 472 were above the normal, 57 were average, and 471 were below normal. In chest measurement, 445 were above normal, 132 were average, and 423 were below normal. It was depressing, he said, to register in the twentieth century the large number of acquired preventable deformities, which were still presented by the most favoured class in Great Britain. Of the thousand boys mentioned, although only 17 showed congenitial deformities, there were no fewer than 445 cases of acquired lateral curvature of the spine, 526 boys had knocked knees, 329 had flat feet, whilst 126 lads had pigeon-breasts. Of nervous peculiarities 70 boys stammered, 3 lisped, and 8 had twitchings. Defective hearing accounted for 34 cases and 208 boys had defective sight; in 57 cases the teeth showed signs of neglect, and whilst only 10 boys had traces of heart disease, no fewer than 457 suffered from chilblains. These figures throw valuable light on the proposals of the Act which it is hoped will be passed in relation to elementary schools, for it needs little consideration to realise that if this is the state of affairs amongst the healthiest youth of the nation the state in the lower scale must be infinitely worse. The proposed inspection is that, on each child coming to school it should be submitted to a thorough examination as to whether it was or was not in a condition other than normal and whether it had any tendency to specific abnormality. A register of the condition of all children on admission would be made and this would be added to annually so that each child would have a kind of health dossier. Such a method would involve a great change in the present educational system and would be costly, but it must not be forgotten that if abnormal children of this class are allowed to grow up without some attempt at cure, it means that it is only a question of at what time in their lives they will have to be included in the class supported on the rates. In all schools there is a tendency to limit the work of the school doctor to attendance on the sick. If greater latitude were allowed and greater care taken in preventive measures it would have far more satisfactory effect in the long run.

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GOVERNMENT'S PARTING GIFT. TO-DAY the Government of Britain lays down its labours, and betakes itself to the links and the Riviera and to rest—and reflection. This latter will not be a particularly cheery occupation for the leaders of the Radical party, and considering the ugly present which Bury St. Edmunds has just given them prospection will be an even more disagreeable pastime than retrospection. For Bury is a pill which the stubbornest Radical will find it difficult to swallow. As Lord Chesterfield would not say, Bury "will stick in the gizzards" of the Lloyd-Georges the Churchills, and the Keir-Hardies throughout the ensuing vacation, though they escape to the ends of the earth—to Uganda and India for instance—in the hope of filling themselves with that optimism which is said to be born of travel and change. For the moral of Bury is as plain as a pikestaff. Let us examine the circumstances. What we said about Rutland a month or two ago might be said now with scarce a change of words. The Rutland vacancy was caused by the death of the Right Hon. George Finch, the Father of the House of Commons,—a venerable politician who had lived amongst his constituents all his life, and represented them uninterruptedly for over forty years. At the last election, when in his old age, he had to fight for his seat, his people remained true, and when most of the other old-fashioned Tories were being sent to the right about Mr. Finch was returned with a majority of nearly five hundred. The same thing happened at Bury St. Edmunds, which was the only Conservative constituency in the county of Suffolk to remain true to its colours at the last General Election. But when Mr. Finch died, it was not to be expected that a new-comer would receive the steady support that had always been given to the dead Squire. Yet strange to say, Mr. Gretton, the rich brewer who stepped into Mr. Finch's place, did even better than the Squire had done, for he not only retained the seat but increased the Tory poll in the aggregate by 368! That is exactly what has happened now at Bury. The ex-member, Captain Hervey, whose succession to the House of Lords has occasioned the vacancy, was a member of that old noble family which has been seated at Bury St. Edmunds for centuries, and who have exercised a lordly influence in politics thereabouts even greater than that of the Cecils in Herts. It was most unlikely therefore that the new-comer in the Tory interest would do as well as Captain Hervey the heir of the local magnate, the Marquess of Bristol, did in 1906. It is nothing less than astonishing therefore, to read that he has done better. He, like the new member for Rutland, is a rich brewer—Mr. Guinness. He, though a stranger, has not only increased the Conservative poll by 151 but he has lowered the Liberal total by 306. And the Liberal candidate, Mr. Yates, was the same man who opposed Captain Hervey at the General Election. Such a result is simply staggering. The moral is patent. It is not from the development of Socialism in the industrial North that the defeat of the Government will come, it is from the recovery of its old time loyalty to the Parson and the Squire of the agricultural South. Socialism has no chance in places like Rutland and Bury St. Edmunds, and if the poll at the former sleepy hollow was a hard nut for the Radicals to crack, that at Bury is surely a still harder one.

WE are informed that an enquiry into the causes of the recent serious slip on the Gibbs Road will, at the request of the Improvement Trust, be held next week (commencing September 2nd) by Mr. H. M. Page, of the Poona College of Science, whose services have been kindly lent by Government for the purpose. As it is of great importance that all available information as to the history of Gibbs Road and as to slips which have previously occurred should be at Mr. Page's disposal, it is hoped that any member of the public who may be in a position to afford such information will be so good enough to communicate with that gentleman without delay. On and after 2nd September such communications should be addressed to care of the Secretary, Improvement Trust Office.

LORD MINTO accorded an interview to Sirdar Jogendra Singh yesterday afternoon.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto will attend the Black Heart Dance to-night at Simla.

WITH reference to the distribution of Bibles to successful University candidates, which took place at the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, last week, it may not be generally known, says the *Statesman*, that the suggestion to give English Scriptures to Indian students on their passing the different University examinations first emanated from that veteran Missionary and true friend of Indian students, the late Dr. Murdoch, of Madras. Nearly 6,000 copies of the Bible are now distributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society annually to Indian students, but the scheme was at first a purely tentative one, to be fixed for two years. There was, at first no great eagerness on the part of under-graduates to take the "Prize Bible" if offered, but nowadays it is quite otherwise. Dr. Murdoch pointed out that the outlay in distribution would not be very great, while the scheme would doubtless go some way in the direction of supplementing the secular education in the Indian and the Government Colleges.

THE *Empire*, of Calcutta, narrates the History of Major Moir's fatal attack of blood-poisoning, "as it affords a notable illustration of the sublime devotion to duty in which the medical profession has seldom been known to fail." Major Moir cut his finger, and was strongly recommended to take a holiday from the operating room for some days. "I can't," he said, "there is a man here who has been funking an operation for weeks, and when I have only just been able to persuade to undergo one. The operation is fixed for to-morrow. If it doesn't come off, the funks will get hold of him again, and afterwards it may be too late." The Major accordingly went to the operation, which was for a malignant abscess, with his eyes wide open to the risks he ran. "We've got to take risks," he said, "if we shirk them to-day they'll come again tomorrow." The operation was performed. The patient, an Indian, recovered. Major Moir got blood-poisoning and died. No wonder there has been a spontaneous movement to do honour to such a man's memory.

FIFTEEN cadets at the Turkish Naval School at Constantinople mutinied by way of protest against their harsh treatment by their Director. An inquiry was instituted, and the Director and several Officers were dismissed.

A Hungarian apothecarry and a magistrate were talking, or trying to talk, over the telephone, says the "Express," when they got excited. One accused the other of not speaking distinctly. Then they shouted insults at each other, and as they believed the girl at the exchange had overheard the conversation, it was decided that only blood could wipe out the insult. The apothecary was severely wounded.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS are hurrying away from Peschiera Maraglio, a favourite island resort in the middle of Lake d'Iseo, near Brescia, owing to signs of its being rapidly submerged beneath the waters of the lake. On the opposite shore (adds the "Chronicle") are the ruins of Tavernola, a village which sank into the lake a few years ago, almost without warning.

THE body of another of the missing aeronauts from the military balloon picked up in the Gulf of Finland has been found. General Kovanko, the chief of the aerostatic park, is of opinion that the aeronauts drew lots, and threw themselves into the water one after the other, in order to reduce the weight of the balloon. This is why the bodies were found at such remote distances.

THE Board of Trade are about to constitute a special temporary branch for the purpose of dealing with matters relating to London traffic, so far as they come within the scope of the Board. The branch will be under the direction of Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G., now assistant secretary in the railway department. The President has appointed Mr. George Ranken Askwith to be assistant secretary in the railway department in succession to Sir H. Jekyll, and has further appointed Mr. J. G. Willis to be a junior assistant secretary in the railway department.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

MOROCCO.

The Spiritus Ring.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUGUST 9.

Three days after the sanguinary fracas at Casablanca, the organ of the English Colony at Tangiers, the "Al-Moghreb Al-Aksor," contained a leader on the smuggling of arms and ammunition that is incessantly carried on along the Moroccan coast. The paper admitted that it could not be conclusively proved which of the European nations was to be accredited with those smugglers who supplied Raisuli and the other rebels with war material. One could, however, draw certain inferences if one took into consideration that there are people who were politically interested in reducing the affairs of Morocco to such a state of disturbance that foreign interference and eventually even the abolition of the Algeciras Convention might appear justified. The paper concluded its severe comments with the remak: "Unfortunately, there are among the Natives many fanatics who unknowingly play into the hands of those circles interested in disturbances."

This prophesy was only too quickly verified. It is true, the assertions of the "Al-Moghre," although ostentatiously aimed at the French, can hardly be considered to cover the Casablanca incident. For Frenchmen who play an underhand game in the Moroccan troubles are not likely to mix the carda in such a manner that the pincipal victims of the riots are French citizens. On the other hand, it may be argued that the thrower of stones cannot always calculate with accuracy where he may come down.

But even if the riots at Casablanca cannot be traced back to French machinations and even if we admit that the haughty and overbearing treatment dealt out habitually to the Native population by French residents—Dr. Botton of the Anglican Mission in North Africa only recently complained bitterly of French assumption of superiority—did not directly contribute to the tragedy, the attitude of the French Government cannot be considered free of all blame. In semi-official French notes, it is now pointed out that by the organisation of a police force the life of European residents will be protected—in future. That is a most satisfactory prospect. But by the Algeciras Conference France and Spain were already authorised eighteen months ago to organise a police service in the Moroccan ports. There is no reason why this police force was not already in existence at Casablanca for the protection of the harbour works carried on there by Frenchmen. In that case the unfortunate French citizens had not fallen victims to a fanatic mob. At present

FRANCE IS NOW IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

If French ships would now take revenge for the outrage by bombarding the valuable port of Casablanca, the penalty would fall on the French residents and not on the rioters who have nothing to lose and could look with equanimity on the destruction of the harbour. Of the trade of the port of Casablanca the French flag could claim 37 per cents. in the last year against the British share of 27 per cent. and the German share of only 15½ percents. A possible destruction of Casablanca would therefore mean the greatest detriment for French interests. Up to the present, the French have taken every precaution to limit the bombardment to the Native town and to the neighbouring villages. They have certainly caused resentment, but have not done much material damage to the business part of Casablanca. Moreover, the situation of the French Government might be embarrassed by the unfriendly attitude observable in the Spanish Press. It was intended and agreed to that in Morocco France and Spain were to work hand in hand. Now, however, the Spanish Press almost unanimously warns its Government not to enter into a policy of adventure. Certainly, expiation is demanded for the murder of Spanish subjects; but that might have been secured as well without military operations. Some of the Spanish oppositional papers go even so far to throw some most unkind hints at the Frrench "speculations" and to suspect the French of a set plan for fishing in troubled waters.

Under these circumstances, the French Government cannot think of using the occasion for a policy of conquest and thereby throwing aside the territorial integrity of Morocco, the sovereignty of the Sultan and the Algeciras Convention. After all it will be obliged to keep within the narrow borders of a satisfactory expiation of the murder of its citzens. It is already officially announced that the occupation of Casablanca will only be of a temporary nature. Even this modest aim can only be reached by a considerable amount of pecuniary sacrifices and diplomatic trouble. If during the last ten years France had carried on her Moroccan policy with greater caution, tact and watchfulness, she might have reached more and saved a great deal of inconvenience. "Qui trop embrasse, mal etreint."

THE "SPIRITUS RING."

It is now determined that the "Spiritus Ring" founded in March, 1899, for a term of nine years, will, with some slight modifications, be continued for another term of ten years ending on September 30th 1918. This Syndicate in which not less than 90 per cent. of the agricultural distilleries and 95 per cent. of the industrial spirit refineries were combined, has now gone through its experimental stages and has proved a decided success. On the occasion of the great Government "Enquete" into the working of all important Kartells and Syndicates, in 1906, the "Spiritus Ring" formed also the subject of a three days' discussion, in which all interested parties were represented. The alleged disadvantages of some branches of the trade and of the consumers generally are in the new drafts of Agreement to some extent elimited; but the obligations entered by the Managing Committee, the so-called "Centrale fur Spiritus-Verwertung," are hardly altered at all.

This means that the Syndicate takes delivery of the raw spirits at the agricultural destilleries, carries them to the refineries belonging to the Combinarion, bears the reduction resulting from the process of refining and guarantees for the quality of the finished product, pays the excise duties and regulates the sales. While formerly the "Centrale" recovered its expenses by a premium of 7 1/2 to 9 3/5 percents. of the annual earnings, there will now be a fixed scale of rates for refining. These fees will be kept as low as possible so that consumers under equal conditions of the potato crops may expect lower quotations for the finished product than heretofore.

THE MOST CONSPICUOUS RESULT

of the now ending period of the Syndicate the great increase in the sale of spirits for technical purposes is pointed to. From 991,977 hectolitres in 1899/1900 the figure rose to 1,480,835 hectolitres in 1905/06, i. e., by nearly 60 per cent. This great success was reached by the great efforts of the Managing Committee to encourage the construction of reliable and inexpensive apparatus for lighting and heating and by advertising on a large scale. After many improvements, the now widely used "Amor lamp" has become a most desirable table and study lamp, giving a very bright and steady light and being a model of cleanness; in these respects, so essential for health and comfort, it is only beaten by the best electric light. Where the latter is not procurable, especially in the open country, the incandescent spirits lamp means a progress and convenience in the household with which even the latest improvements of oil lamps cannot compete. The same hygienic advantages are connected with the use of the spirits smoothing-iron, that in the interest of the girls and women making a living from the most trying work would deserve a more rapid propagation.

As the enormous outlay for the various undertakings of the "Centrale" can only be borne if a large participation of distillers was secured, the new drafts of agreement contained a clause that the Syndicate should be bound only if it could count upon 1,600,000 hectolitres of raw spirits for Northern Germany and 1,000,000 hectolitres for Southern Germany. This minimum was, however, quickly reached. Already on June 11th, the Committee could give notice that more than the requied number of destilleries had joined.

Of course, the *Central* makes all possible efforts to cheapen the finished product by introducing improved methods of destilling and refining and by giving advice regarding the tilling of the potato fields. In this respect, the scientific Institute for the industries of fermentation, under the management of Professor Delbruck has done exquisite work. Without special pecuniary sacrifices for the State, a number of chemical and technological experts has been enabled to bestow great benefits on German agriculture and the Spirits industry more especially. What economical importance this side of the work of the Institute has, is clear from the fact that in Germany not less than 5 1/5 millions of acres are planted with potatoes, nearly as much as in the gigantic Russian Empire, more than twice as much as in France, almost thrice as much as in the United States.

MONEY CRISIS AND INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY.

It cannot be denied that at present the insufficiency of the gold reserve and the shrinkage of the currency is a serious drawback for the share market in all important commercial centres of the world. Never since 1848 have English Consols been quoted at such low figures as at present. The fiasco of a series of late subscriptions for overseas-stock at high rates of interest is a symptom that cannot be sufficiently explained by the participation of some City firms in the partial Egyptian crisis. The fact is that for weeks and months there has been such a dulness and hesitation prevalent in the City that it was quite impossible to place any considerable amount of formerly favourite stock at anything like its intrinsic value. Even the slightly greater ease on the Continental money markets had no effect on London. Investors and speculators alike seem for the moment thoroughly discouraged and dispirited. The high estimations of the American requirement for the forthcoming harvesting season are still insisted on, though the Secretary of the Exchequer has promised to make full use of the new law empowering him to support the National Banks on such occasions. Even the fact that the gold reserve of the Bank of England rose during the last six months by 6 million Lstr. and the improved status of the Banks made no impression. In periods of nervous consternation like the present the public neglects all encouraging signs and thereby intensifies the danger of an appreaching crisis.

As another argument against a "coming-on disposition," the necessity of providing capital for the requirements of the still flourishing industries is often brought forth. It is a matter of experience that such extraordinary "boom" periods of industrial development as the last 18 months have in their sequel very high rates of interest until gradually the forward movement becomes thereby checked. Already, since the end of the last year the coming setback of the industrial tide on account of the financial situation has been predicted. Until now, however, no clear indication of an industrial pause has been discovered. The large works are still fully occupied with running orders, except perhaps in the shipbuilding trade. In most branches, there is rather want of hands; the ratio of employment for grown up male workmen was in Germany even better in the first six months of 1907 than in the previous year; the report of the German railways shows a still greater goods traffic than before. All signs which we want to interpret as

CLEAR INDICATIONS OF A PROSPEROUS INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

are still visible. Only the somewhat lower quotation for American pig-iron and the fall of the copper prices are in harmony with the present bear attitude of the stock exchanges. It is argued, with apparent justification, that a security against the sudden change of industrial prosperity, with which the prophets threaten us, may be found in the enormous demand for railway material, in the great municipal activity for sanitary and traffic requirements in the building of canals in Germany and in the development of new resources in the Argentine Republic, in the United States, Canada and India. Whenever new assets of so great importance are coming in, the great industrial establishments are in a position to secure appropriate advantages for their indispensable co-operation. We could also count with the increased consuming strength of the masses in consequence of the long duration of the industrial "boom," if not the poor crops of this year were likely to bring us higher prices for necessities of life; the price of wheat is already advanced by 20 per cent. and that of rye by 30 per cent. against the quotations of last year.

For the time being, the most serious consequences of the scarcity of money are still restricted to the fixed investments of capital. The hypothecary market that reckons investments for ten years is indeed in a deplorable condition. The sacrifices demanded when a renewal of a mortgage becomes now necessary have reached an exorbitant height; that the statitics of forced sales of real property show only a tolerably small increase is accounted for by the fact that as a rule the proprietors of rent-houses are people of ample means and by the rise of rents in consequence of the long period of industrial prosperity.

In Germany, where the industrial develop[illegible] in the last few years has made the greatest pr[illegible] and where also for the immediate future [illegible] amount of capital will be required for in[illegible] purposes, another reassuring circumstance [illegible] into play. It has been proved that the obligations of Germany to foreign cre[illegible] present remarkably small. Germa[illegible] all the more enabled to withstand [illegible] pressure that is caused principally [illegible] the increase of current capital h[illegible] with the creation of new values [illegible] quently even the best nego[illegible] from a chronic undervaluation [illegible]

THE UNREST [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

SIR,—In his pamphlet en[illegible] which is now in circulation [illegible] one of the leaders of the [illegible] in Bombay, has raised sev[illegible] worth-while to be noticed [illegible] and impartiality. He ascrib[illegible] unrest in India :—(1) T[illegible] education, (2) Promise[illegible] clamations of 1858, [illegible] been fulfilled, (3) The [illegible] Act, and (4) The ex[illegible] being increased year[illegible] of Bengal, all these [illegible] was no unrest in In[illegible] due to the agitation [illegible] with the partition [illegible] foreign articles has [illegible] tion and the agitato[illegible] weapon to have the [illegible] siasm in respect of th[illegible] day by day, as nativ[illegible] articles or articles ma[illegible] when they get article[illegible] at cheap rates. The [illegible] other parts of the country [illegible] with the partition of Bengal; and [illegible] they should join those Bengali par[illegible] in boycotting foreign goods and art[illegible] of wasting time and energy in exhor[illegible] to boycott foreign goods and articles [illegible] country be benefited if they use their [illegible] wealthy classes of people and make [illegible] loping material resources of the country [illegible] roving local arts and industries? If they [illegible] local arts and industries, they need not ex[illegible] people to boycott foreign goods and articles [illegible] production of goods and articles of good [illegible] here will itself boycott the foreign go[illegible] articles.

It may be said that without agitation a[illegible] the Government will not give the peo[illegible] or self-government and reduce the exc[illegible] tion. As to self-government the questio[illegible] the people are qualified to govern themse[illegible] wer the question in the negative. To [illegible] for self-government education is nece[illegible] ation has not yet reached all the masses [illegible] ple in this country in spite of the effort[illegible] ernment, missionaries and philanthropists [illegible] education received by a few men is a drop [illegible] ocean; and if self-government is entrusted [illegible] small body of educated men at a time wh[illegible] the people are illiterate and ignorant and, w[illegible] caste prejudices and differences exist, it will [illegible] failure; there will be chaos and disorder and the people will suffer. Therefore, educated men and agitators should use their influence with Government missionaries and philanthropists and make efforts in establishing schools everywhere fo giving education to the people, so that they ma be able to know what self-government is and unt the people receive education, they must not pres their claim for self-government. With regard t the excessive taxation, if the people suffer in consequence of the excessive taxation or if any oppression is practised upon them by any Government subordinates, it will be just to lay, in a legitimate and fair way, the grievances of the people before the Government, and those who are responsible for the administration of this country will enquire into the grievances and give them the necessary relief.

Yours, &c.,

D. T. B.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Gradual Improvement.

THE LORDS AND THE EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Mackarness asked for a statement regarding the situation in the Punjab, and enquired when it would be possible to allow the persons deported to Mandalay to return.

Mr. Morley said: "The most recent reports mark a gradual but distinct improvement, judging from the surface. If this improvement continues somewhat longer, and when there is good reason to believe that the two persons in question are not likely to renew their course of mischievous action, it will be time to release them. Nobody will be better pleased at the early arrival of that time than the Government."

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The House of Lords has rejected the Government's Scottish Land Valuation Bill, and the House of Commons has rejected most of the Lords' amendments to the English Land Bill.

Mr. Birrell intimated that he deplored the Lords' amendments to the Evicted Tenants Bill, but had yielded to superior force, and accepted most of them.

Mr. Redmond said that he believed the Lords had wrecked the Bill, because they wished to see trouble in Ireland in the coming winter. "Irishmen," he said, "must make a movement sufficiently menacing, to obtain reform."

Mr. Balfour denounced Mr. Redmond's speech as an incitement to disorder.

The Nationalists withdrew in a body, refusing to participate in the discussion on the amendments.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

Progress of the Negotiations.

ANTI-INDIAN CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The *Times'* correspondentin St. Petersburg states that the Anglo-Russian negotiations are making rapid progress. It is believed in well-informed circles that concessions are made to Russia which will evoke much criticism from Indian statesmen.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Turks Kill their Prisoners.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that General Shumsum-ud-Dowlah and other Persian officers were killed by the Turks, after they were taken prisoners.

It is rumoured that Russian troops are concentrated on the frontier, but there is no certain news of any overt military preparations, except the strengthening of the frontier guards.

A number of Turkish regulars with artillery are thin four miles of Urumia, collecting supplies.

he resignation of the whole Persian Cabinet is idered probable.

AGE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

vernor Assassinated.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

the Governor of the Prison in of St. Petersburg, has been

N IN NIGERIA.

hant Criticism.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

n article, argues that the to a subsidy on cotton, r preference is granted to nd denied to the great

JAPANESE RATION.

ngement to be newed.

LONDON, AUGT 27.

ominion Government has opened nego- with Japan a view to renewing the gement of not permitting more than six Japanese to enter the country yearly. workmen of British Columbia threaten ence to Orientals.

HE CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

The Casualty Roll.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

private was killed and twenty were injured ncident at the Cavalry manœuvres.

THE FLOODS IN JAPAN.

Estimate of the Damage.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The damages by floods in Japan are estimated at several million yen.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

Third Reading Passed.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by 98 votes to 54.

INDIA'S MANY COUNCILS.

MR. MORLEY'S BILL PASSES THE LORDS.

Unanimity of a Befagged House.

WHAT THE NEW COUNCIL WILL DO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The House of Lords has unanimously passed the third reading of the Council of India Bill.

Since the Government of Lord Dufferin twenty years ago initiated the discussion which resulted in the passing of the Councils Act of 1892, India has suffered from a veritable plague of councils. This was held by the Government of that day to be justifiable on the face of educational statistics, which showed that the number of Indians studying English had risen from 298,000 to 505,000. It was held therefore that these "educated" natives should have stumping grounds provided for them as the reward of their assiduity. Mr. Morley is of the some belief. Besides a variety of committees, the latest of which is the Decentralisation Commission Mr. Morley has sanctioned the "Council of Notables," while his Council of India is now an accomplished fact. Time will show whether this multiplication of round tables is an advantage to Hindustan.

The Council of India Bill, which has just been read a third time in the Lords, may produce less momentous results than other reforms and improvements which Mr. Morley has in hand; but the changes contemplated in the measure are worth more than the attention that has been bestowed on them in Parliament at the fag end of an exhausting session. The Secretary of State's Council performs no inconsiderable functions. In a sense it has taken the place of the Court of Directors of the old East India Company. It does not, indeed, possess the same prestige and authority. It has far less power both for good and evil. But, whether as a body, or through the influence of individual members, it has always had a share in the direction of Indian affairs. Its caution, born of practical experience, may help to restrain the ardour of an ambitious Viceroy bent on concentrating within the brief interval of his rule the progress which would more wisely be spread over one or two generations. Its knowledge of the country and people may furnish a Secretary of State with convincing arguments against a course advocated by politicians and agitators to whom the security of the Empire is of less concern than the particular cause or ideal to which they are committed. The Secretary of State's advisers, as Sir John Strachey said, although their knowledge is apt to grow rusty, often know more about India than most of the officers of the Government in India itself; they preserve the traditions of administration and the lessons of experience. For these reasons alone any proposal to change the composition of the Council calls for careful examination; and the new departure is, at any rate, as well worth watching as the institutions of a board of native notables in India or the decentralisation scheme which is to be devised by a Royal Commission. To some of the proposed alterations no exception can reasonably be taken.

The enlargement of the Council is unquestionably a step in the right direction. Even when the numbers are increased to the possible maximum of fourteen, there will be no danger of the Secretary of State being embarrassed by the multitude of his advisers. Under existing conditions, the committees of the Council are inconveniently small. Nor can anything be said against the clause which prohibits the appointment of a member who has not been east of Aden during the previous five years. The India of a decade ago is not the India of to-day; and experience gathered in the nineteenth century may be of little service when the problems of the twentieth have to be dealt with. It is also expedient, for the same reasons, to reduce the councillors' term of office from ten to seven years. Anything that helps to bring the Council up to date is to be applauded.

While, however, there is much in the Bill which must certainly be commended, Mr. Balfour's condemnation of the proposal to cut down the councillor's pay by £200 a year may at once be endorsed. By this arrangement, of course, Mr. Morley will be able to appoint two additional members without augmenting the charge on the Indian revenues; but India is not in such a desperately impoverished condition as to call for parsimony of this sort. As the term of office is reduced, it would be fairer, if any changeis made, to increase the emoluments of an important and responsible office. No doubt it would be easy enough to fill the Council with fellow-countrymen of Ajit Singh, whose patriotism would elevate them far above any thought of the nicely calculated less or more in the matter of pay; but members of the civil and military services, and Englishmen who as merchants, planters, or barristers, have acquired a wide experience of Indian affairs, might think twice before placing themselves at the Secretary of State's disposal on the new terms. However, as the Leader of the Opposition suggested, Mr. Morley may have reasons of his own, still to be divulged, which would justify his economical plan, and it is not to the financial aspects of the measure that we would especially direct attention. A more important point is the determination of the Government not expressed in the Bill, but intimated in Mr. Morley's speech on the Budget, to appoint native members to the Council. It was partly in order to facilitate this arrangement that the Bill was drafted. Much will depend on the selection of Indian representatives; and though it would not be difficult to mention the names of several distinguished Indians whose presence on the council would be a distinct gain—and Mr. Morley himself may be trusted to make a wise choice—it does not follow that his successors will be equally discreet. It might also be wished that some step had been taken towards carrying out a suggestion that has sometimes been advanced for bringing Anglo-Indian officials into the Council at an earlier stage of their careers. There are many Civil Servants who, though the time for their retirement is still remote, would be invaluable in that position. They could not hold it, perhaps, for more than two or three years without detriment to the public service; but in that time they could do much and they would return to India all the better for the insight they had acquired into the relations between the Indian Government and the authorities at home. A Lieutenant-Governor or a member of the Viceroy's Council would be distinctly more efficient if, instead of having spent a couple of years on furlough, as an unemployed official, he had discharged during the same time the important though not exhausting duties of a member of the Secretary of State's Council.—*Standard.*

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES.

Engineers Leaving the Trade Union.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

There has been another split between the actual workers and the Labour Party in Parliament. Many of the Engineers are seceding from their Trade Union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, on the ground that "non-progressives" are throwing in their lot with the Party.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

Another Fight Commences.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

Another rate-cutting war among the great Trans-Atlantic Shipping Companies is beginning.

The German and French lines have already reduced their rates and it is now announced that the Cunard Company is about to follow suit.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Great Mexcian Rival Project.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The Standard Oil Trust is threatened by a strong rival Company, which is being formed with a capital of £10,000,000, to develop the Mexcian oil fields.

THE RISING IN MOROCCO.

Europeans Leave Fez.

MULEY HAFID ACCEPTS THE SULTANATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The British Colony at Tangier has petitioned the British Minister for British warships, owing to the inadequacy of the measures taken by France and Spain for their protection.

Admiral Phibbert reports that the Europeans have left Fez.

FIRE AT HAKODATE.

Enormous Damage.

CONSULATES DESTROYED.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that a fire has occurred at Hakodate and seventy per cent. of the city has been burnt.

All the Consulates, except the American, have been destroyed.

PROVARA RIVER WORKS.

Sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of protective works for the Provara river branch of the Godavari, near Ahmednagar. This project will irrigate some 50,000 acres and is estimated to cost about Rs. 86,00,000. It will afford protection to a large area of somewhat poor country which has hitherto been liable to periodical famine, and the work will commence without delay.

HEAVY RAINS IN ORISSA.

Harrowing Tales of Suffering and Loss.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

A Jajpur correspondent writing to the *Statesman* on the 22nd of August gives the following description of the floods in that part Orissa.

He writes—"A part of the country, a hundred, miles in length and about twenty miles in breadth has suddenly been changed into a vast sheet of water and in that area all traces of human habitation have been totally wiped out. Harrowing tales of distress come from the interior. In some places whole families have been living in thatched houses for days together without food and exposed to a continuous biting wind and incessant deluge of rain and most of their household property and animals had been swept away by the flood. In others the local police have rendered timely assistance and succeeded in saving the lives of some people by carrying them to places of safety. Houses with their unfortunate occupants are reported to have been swept away by the flood in places where no help was available. But, officially no loss of human life has as yet been reported. The loss of property and cattle is reported to be immense. The Sub-divisional officer is doing his best to relieve the distress of the people.

CALCUTTA PORT DEBENTURE LOAN.

Acceptance of Tenders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

Tenders for the Port Commissioners Debenture Loan of 25 lakhs were opened by the Commissioners at a meeting held yesterday and accepted tenders were at rates varying from Rs. 99 to 96-1, the average being 96-7-2. Tenders at 96-2-0 and upwards were accepted in full. Tenderers at 96-1-9 received about 89 per cent. of the amount applied for. The total amount tendered was Rs. 59,85,300.

COMBINED LEAVE AND VACATION.

Concession to Chief Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

Although formal sanction to the recommendation of the Government of India that Chief Court Judges, like the High Court Judges, should be allowed to combine leave with vacation, has not yet been received, it is believed as certain, to be allowed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS

Staff.—Lieutenant J. de L. Conry, 96th Berar Infantry to officiate at Station Staff Officer, 1st Class 1st Infantay Brigade, Secundrabad, with effect from the 1st June.

105th Maharatta Light Infantry.—Major E. R. I. Chitty, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant, and Major M. E. Nuttall, 4th Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in Command during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A Beale, or until further orders, Dated 14th June.

114th Maharattas.—Major F. S. Widdiscombe, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain W. A. Light, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain H. C. Steen. Double Company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company, Commander, vice Major E. G. R. Wilkins appointed. 2nd-in-Command. Dated 25th September, 1906.

Major A. P. How, on transfer from the 80th Carnatic Infantry, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, Dated 2nd August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The retirement of Major F. H. Young of No. 81 Coy., R. G. A., has been approved.

Lieutenan-Colonel G. M. Heath, R. E., embarks for India on the 18th of October for a tour of duty in India.

The following Officers of the Royal Artillery embark for duty in India on the dates stated:—

Lieutenant Wordsworth, No. 69 Coy., R. G. A., on the 18th of October.

Lieutenant Eddis of the 45th Battery, R. F. A., on the 18th of October.

Lieutenant Marshall of the 58th Battery, R. F. A., on the 2nd of October.

Lieutenant Candon of the 40th Battery, R. F. A., on the 2nd of October.

Major Chapman of the 59th Company, R. G. A., on the 2nd of October.

Riding Master Evans, R. F. A., on the 4th of September.

Lieutenant A. E. Newland of the 67th Battery, R. F. A., is transferred to the 55th Battery at Fethard and Lieutenant C. V. Stockwell of the 126th Battery, R. F. A., is transferred to the 67th Battery, R. F. A.

The following Officers have been selected for the Bombay Political Department:—

Lieutenant Fenton of the 113th Infantry.

Lieutenant Barrett of the 110th Infantry.

Lieutenant Dent of the 113th and Lieutenant Meck of the 81st Pioneers.

SEDITION IN THE PUNJAB.

Appeal of Pindi Dass and Dina Nath.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

Pindi Dass, who was tried jointly with Dina Nath by Mr. D. G. Boyd, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Lahore District, with special powers, under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code and, on conviction under Sections 124 A and 131 of the Indian Penal Code, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment has, following the example of his "particeps criminis" in what is know as the *India* sedition case, appealed to the Punjab Chief Court.

The appeal will be heard with the appeal of Dina Nath on the 9th of September by a Division Bench consisting of Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Chatterjee.

Pindi Dass' appeal is not accompanied by any application for bail.

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

Anand Kishore, the Secretary of the *Bharat Mata*, an accused in the Lahore riot case, who absconded on the institution of proceedings, has been arrested in Nepal and will at once be brought to trial.

COCANADA RIOT AND ASSAULT CASES.

Rioters Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 26.

At Cocanada to-day in the first batch of accused in the riot cases, the Head Assistant Magistrate delivered Judgment convicting all against whom charges were framed and passed the following sentences:—The first accused, a clerk in the District Forest Office, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default 6 months' additional rigorous imprisonment; third and fourth accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 each or in default 6 months' additional imprisonment; accused No. 6 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment; twelfth accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.150 or in default six months' additional rigorous imprisonment; thirteenth accused A. L. Narasimha Row, B. A., Manager of a Swadeshi Company, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default 6 months' The Magistrate further called upon the accused, excepting Nos. 1 and 13 to enter into the following bonds and furnish the following sureties, to keep the peace for 3 years; accused Nos. 3 and 4 to enter into bonds of Rs. 200 each and two sureties of Rs. 100 each; accused Nos. 6 and 7 into bonds of Rs. 150 each and two sureties of Rs. 70 each; accused Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 into bonds of Rs. 100 each and two sureties of Rs. 50 each, and twelfth accused into a bond of Rs. 200, and two sureties for Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Atkinson's Police Assailant Acquitted.

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

In the case against the three police constables of the Punitive Force at Cocanada, Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Sessions Judge, Godavery, delivered Judgment acquitting all the accused.

His Honor delivered the evidence about the conspiracy and in concluding his Judgment said: "The conviction of the first accused, if at all, has to be based entirely on the uncorroborated testimony of Mr. Atkinson. I should not have hesitated to hold such testimony decisive of the question of guilt of the first accused, but for the chances of any mistake which Mr. Atkinson may have made, and, as I have already pointed out, giving to the first accused the benefit of reasonable doubt which to my mind arises in the case, I agree with the Assessors and acquit the first accused."

THE "JUGANTAR" PROSECUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The second case of sedition against the conductors of "Jugantar" in which Abinash Chandra Bhattacharji, Manager, and Basanta Kumar Bhattacharji, Printer and Publisher, were charged with having published certain seditious articles in that paper, was taken up for arguments to-day before Mr. Kingsford at the Calcutta Police Court. Accused seemed quite unconcerned as to what fate awaited them. The case is pending.

STRIKING A POLICE INSPECTOR.

Young Student Sentenced to be Whipped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

Sushil Kumen Sen, a student of the National College was to-day sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be whipped fifteen stripes for striking Inspector Huey of the Calcutta Police yesterday in Bow Bazar Street.

The accused is one of the gang who attended the Police Court yesterday and after sentence was passed in the "Jugantar" case obstructed the road and shouted "Bande Mataram." When asked to move they assaulted the Inspector. The accused, who is fifteen years old, was the only one arrested, the rest running away.

BEPIN CHANDER PAL IN POLICE COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

At the Police Court this morning Bepin Chunder Pal appeared before Mr. Kingsford to answer for his contempt of court in refusing to give evidence yesterday in connection with the "Bande Mataram" prosecution. The Magistrate however did not deal with the matter to-day but ordered Bepin Chunder to come to Court again to-morrow.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Appointment of Mr. A. Brereton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

The *Pioneer* hears that Mr. A. Brereton, C. S. I. who holds at the India Office the appointment of Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, will accompany Sir Walter Lawrence and Sir James Mackay, as a sort of an expert adviser, when they come out this Autumn to hold the enquiry into Indian Railway finance and administration.

TRIAL OF SIR G. ARBUTHNOT.

Cross-Examination of Chatered Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

The Arbuthnot case was resumed to-day and the whole morning was taken up with the cross-examination of Mr. Graham Ross, the Chartered Accountant, by Mr. Powell, the Crown Prosecutor.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

Ten Burman Under-Trials Fully Armed.

ONE SHOT: THREE RE-CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 27.

A most sensational and daring revolt, attended with success, took place yesterday. A batch of ten under trial Burman prisoners who were located at the Kunyangone Police Guard situated in the Twante Sub-division of the Hanthawaddy District under the care of military policemen and reported to have rushed in a body through the door of the police cage, overpowered their guard and then escaped with ten Martini-Henry rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

An alarm was immediately raised and Mr. Blake, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, accompanied by a posse of native constables, immediately set out in pursuit of the fugitives with whom they came up, and shots were exchanged when one fugitive was shot dead, three were re-captured, and four rifles and some ammunition recovered. The remaining six prisoners have managed to elude capture. Assistance was wired for and Mr. Cabell, the Commissioner, Mr. Kieruander, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Warden, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lieut. Batten and a large force of military police have immediately set out to cooperate.

News of the escape has been wired to all districts and towns near and around the theatre of operations and all village headmen and police outposts have been warned and directed to co-operate.

The fugitives are believed to have gained some thick jungle under cover of which they are expected to give trouble and to make a stand for their lives.

The Local Government has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the re-capture of each of the six remaining fugitives—dead or alive.

The affair has caused grave concern to the authorities.

SIND I. C. S. DINNER.

Successful Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 27.

For the second year in succession the Indian Civil Service dinner took place last evening by courtesy of the Commissioner in Sind at Government House. The members of the Service came down from all parts of the province, in response to Mr. A. D. Younghusband's invitation to a most successful dinner. After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Commissioner proposed "The Service" to which in accordance with ancient custom the Junior member Mr. J. A. Shillidy replied in a speech which was both amusing and appropriate. Mr. Younghusband then proposed "The Sind Commission" which was enthusiastically received with musical honours. Mr. H. C. Mule's reply was as excellent as all his after dinner speeches are. Mr. Lucas' Judicial Commissioner, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband in a brief speech which exactly summed up the feelings of all present as to kindness and hospitality of their host and hostess.

In the course of the evening a telegram of good wishes was sent to the Governor of Bombay the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie and members of the Service in the Presidency.

The Band of the South Wales Borderers played an excellent programme during dinner and the rest of the evening was spent in playing Bridge and "Snookers," the latter with curious new rules and methods of scoring specially invented for the occasion.

Altogether it was a most successful evening and the members of the Indian Civil Service and Sind Commission are much indebted to Mr. Younghusband for starting this dinner as an annual Sind Institution.

I. M. S. OFFICERS IN POLITICAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The following changes amongst the Indian Medical Service Officers in political employ are settled:—

Major Burden from Bhopawar becomes Residency Surgeon, Nepal, in the middle of October when Major Carr White proceeds upon twenty months' leave.

Major Drake Brockman rejoins at Sardarpur as Agency Surgeon.

Captain Devere Condon officiates as Residency Surgeon, Mewar, until the middle of December when he proceeds to Haraoti relieving Captain Moodbody who proceeds on leave.

Captain Standage remains at home until December when he goes to Bangalore relieving Major Irvine who then becomes Residency Surgeon, Mewar.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

Successful Opening Night.

"RAFFLES."

THE large audience at the Gaiety theatre last night proved two things: the popularity of "Raffles" and the welcomeness of the return of the Comedy Company. Although the depression of the monsoon is beginning to wear off a little, Bombay is still very dull and during the next fortnight, no doubt, the opportunity of varying entertainments will be eagerly seized. The Bandmann Comedy Company made their first visit to Bombay in January and immediately and deservedly became popular. That they have profited by their tour in the Far East is obvious, for they have extended their repertoire and added some excellent plays to replace others performed here before. As "Raffles" has been played in Bombay twice already, it is quite unnecessary to relate all the details of the plot. From start to finish there is plenty of excitement in the life of the amateur cracksman, and so fascinating a villian is he that one finishes by regarding him as a hero and feeling the keenest satisfaction at the discomfiture of the detective.

Mr. King plays "Raffles" in his most debonair manner, but every now and then pathos creeps through the covering of comedy and proves Mr. King's value. Especially does this refer to the scene where he pleads with Gwendolyn Conran, with whom he is in love, on behalf of his friend "Bunny." Then too he shows another side to his character in the scene with Crawshay and a loaded revolver—the best bit of acting in the play. Quite in another direction Mr. Sinclair Cotter as the cricket enthusiast was excellent and helped affairs along merrily. Miss Hamer gets a less satisfactory part in this play than she does in several of the others—we are looking forward to seeing her as "Mrs. Erlynne"—but what she has to do is difficult and her success, therefore, is all the more valuable. Mr. Sydney Pease strikes out a new line in detectives and adopts something of the American manner, with not too much accent, with advantage. Of the other ladies Miss Violet Vorley is exceedingly charming and makes an ideal lover, although she forgot her role in the last few minutes, while Miss Corbie as Lady Melrose is thoroughly at home as she has been in all similar "old ladies" parts in which we have seen her.

It is not often one meets so versatile a company, and to prophesy a successful season is an easy thing to do.

To night "A Message from Mars" is to be played.

A CONSULAR report on Korea, just issued, states that the Japanese population in the country at the end of January last was about 100,000. The United Kingdom has shared largely in the notable expansion of the import trade of Korea during the last few years, and there is no reason why, with the moderate tariff in force, British goods should not maintain their position in the market. The branch of trade in which the United Kingdom is chiefly interested is that of cotton goods.

NEW ADVISORY COUNCILS.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

LORD MINTO'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The *Times* in a leading article says that the proposals relating to Advisory Legislative Councils in India represent another generous yet prudent attempt to bridge the chasm between the Government and the people of India. We feel sure, continues the article, that public opinion in Britain will recognise the soundness of the principles underlying the recommendation. British rule in India has nothing to fear and much to gain from increased opportunities for consultation with responsible public opinion in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The following is the conclusion of the Circular Letter from Sir Harold Stuart, in relation to the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, received for inclusion in our issue of yesterday.

After recalling the first mention of the scheme, the letter touches on the spread of education which has made the suggestions contained in the letter practicable, and sets out the two divisions and the distinctions between an Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils.

He then continues:—

As long ago as May 1889 Lord Landsdowne's Government expressed their opinion:

(a) That the opportunities accorded to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur regularly and independently of the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year, and

(b) that members of the Council ought to have under proper safeguards the right of addressing questions to the Government on matters of public interest

They considered it desirable to extend these two changes of procedure to the Provincial Legislative Council and they suggested that any changes in the law which might prove to be necessary for this purpose and in order to enlarge the size and extent of the functions of the Councils, should be simultaneously effected both for the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and the Provincial Legislative Council.

The discussion thus initiated resulted in the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1892. In forwarding a copy of this Act to the Government of India the Secretary of State referred briefly to the beneficial results of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 and to the general considerations which justified the enlargement of Legislative Councils, and drew attention to the provision authorising the Governor-General-in-Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make regulations as to the conditions under which nominations of additional members should be made and to prescribe the manner in which those regulations should be carried into effect. He observed that the spread of education and enlightened public spirit and the recent organisation of Local Self-Government might render it possible to give representations to the views of different races, classes and localities through the medium of corporations vested with definite powers upon a recognised administrative basis or of associations formed upon a substantial community of legitimate interest, professional, commercial and territorial.

When the Councils were thus enlarged and the elective principle was introduced, it was recognised that territorial representation was unsuited to India but an endeavour was made to constitute the electorates so that all the more important classes and interests should, as far as possible, be represented.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

In the case of Provincial Councils it is admitted that the results have not justified the expectations formed. The District Boards, in particular, have conspicuously failed to fulfil the expectation that they would represent the landed interest. Out of 54 members elected by them to the Provincial Councils only 10 have been land-holders, while 36 have been Barristers and Pleaders. Similarly, out of 43 members elected by the District Municipalities 40 have been Barristers or Pleaders and only two land-holders. Something has been done by nomination to remedy these defects, but of the 338 non-official members who have been appointed, whether by election or by nomination to the Provincial Councils since the election was introduced in 1893, as many as 123 or 36 per cent have been lawyers and only 77 or 22 per cent land-owners. It is thus apparent that the elective system has given to the legal profession a prominence in the Provincial Councils to which it is not entitled, while it has signally failed to represent other important elements of the community. These shortcomings reflected in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General where, of the non-official members nominated or elected since 1893, 27 or 40 per cent. Have been lawyers or school-masters, while the land-holders have numbered only 16 or 23·5 per cent, and the mercantile community has been represented by 17 or 25 per cent. The Government of India are far from denying that the professional classes are entitled to a share of representation proportioned not merely to their numbers, which are small, but to their influence which is large and tends continually to increase. But they are not prepared to allow them a virtual monopoly of the power exercised by the Councils, and they believe that the soundest solution of the problem is to be found in supplying the requisite counterpoise to their excessive influence, by creating an additional electorate recruited from the landed and monied classes.

REPRESENTING DIFFERENT CLASSES.

It is the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the Legislative Councils in India should now be enlarged to the fullest extent compatible with the necessary authority of the Government. He desires, moreover, that these bodies should be so constituted, in respect of non-official members, as to give due and ample representation to the different classes and interests of the community. In carrying out this system, which the Government of India agree with Lord Lansdowne's Government in regarding as the only one in any way applicable to Indian conditions, they consider it essential that the Government should always be able to reckon on a numerical majority, and that this majority should be strong enough to be independent of the minor fluctuations that may be caused by the occasional absence of an official member. The principle of a standing majority is accepted by the Government as an entirely legitimate and necessary consequence of the nature of the paramount power in India, and, so far as they know, it has never been disputed by any section of Indian opinion that does not dispute the legitimacy of the paramount power itself. That is not an open question and, if two men are not able to wield one sceptre, it is idle to dissemble that fact in constructing a political machinery. The question then arises what number of official members of the requisite standing and experience can, without detriment to the public service, be spared from their regular duties for attendance in Legislative Councils. Engagement of the Councils is certain to add considerably to the protection of debate, this entailing larger calls upon the time of their members. The necessity of limiting the number of non-official members and the problem which faces the Government now, as it faced Lord Lansdowne's Government fifteen years ago, is how to provide for the due representation within the narrow limits thus imposed of the vast diversity of classes, races and interests in the Indian Empire.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The most logical and convenient mode of dealing with the question would have been first to discuss and settle the composition of the electorates and the powers of the Provincial Legislative Councils and then to build upon the basis of these materials a revised constitution for the Imperial Council. That was the procedure followed with great care and thoroughness by Lord Lansdowne's Government in the years 1889 to 1893, when no single step was taken without the amplest consultation with the Provincial Governments.

LOCAL PROPOSALS.

It may no doubt be said that the scheme set forth below for the enlargement of the Imperial Legislative Council will afford a convenient mode for the guidance of the Local Governments in framing their own proposals. This statement, however, true only to a limited extent, is from the nature of the case. The scheme makes no provision for the representation of the Municipalities and District Boards, the Universities, the Presidency Corporations, the Trades Associations, the European planting and industrial interests, and Indian commerce, so that in respect of these essential elements of the Provincial Councils it can hardly be said to afford sufficient guidance to Local Governments. The constitution of the Imperial Legislative Council is, in fact, so closely bound up with that of the Provincial Councils by which a certain proportion of its members are elected, that it is almost impossible to formulate final proposals for the one without having first determined the character of the other. It must be understood, therefore, that the scheme set forth below for the enlargement of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General is intended to be entirely provisional and suggestive; that it indicates only the main lines upon which, in the unaided judgment of the Government of India, the extension of the Council might be effected; and that they reserved to themselves the fullest discretion to modify their proposals in the light of the comments and criticisms which those proposals may elicit from the Local Governments and the public.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

With these introductory remarks the Government of India passed on to consider how the principle of the representation of classes and interests can be given effect to, in the Governor-General's Legislative Council. They suggested that the Council might, in future, be constituted on the following lines:—

(1) The maximum strength of the Council might be 53 or, including the Viceroy, 54.

(2) This number might be made up thus—

(i) *Ex-officio* the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (or of the Punjab when the Council assembles in Simla), the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Executive Council—8.

(ii) Additional officials to be nominated, not exceeding 20.

(iii) A ruling Chief to be nominated by the Viceroy—1.

(iv) Elected Members:—

(a) By the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay—2.

(b) By the Non-Official Members of the Provincial Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma—7.

(c) By the Nobles and the great land-owners of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces—7.

(d) By Mahomedans—2.

(v) Non-Officials nominated by the Viceroy to represent minorities or special interests, not less than two to be Mahomedans.

(vi) Experts to be nominated by the Viceroy, when necessary, for special purposes—2.

TOTAL—53 or, including His Excellency the Viceroy,—54.

Under the present system four additional members are elected by the Non-Official Members of the Councils of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces. The Government of India propose to raise the number to seven by extending the privilege of election to the Non-Official Members of the Councils of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab and Burma. The number of Non-Official Members of such Councils will no doubt be materially increased. This will remove the objections which have been taken to entrusting the privilege of election to so important a point as that of a member of the Viceroy's Council to an electorate consisting of only about ten persons.

The Government of India are impressed with the necessity for giving substantial representation to the great land-holders who not only constitute the aristocratic and

STABLE ELEMENTS IN INDIAN SOCIETY.

but also represent the interests of the land-holders great and small. For the purpose of securing the adequate representation of this class, it has been suggested that a list of electors should be formed in each province and that they should be required to elect direct. The precise details of the electorate will require careful consideration, and they will necessarily vary with the circumstances of each Province. But the general idea is that a Provincial electorate, varying in size from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, should be aimed at and that the amount of land revenue giving the right to vote should not be less than Rs. 10,000 a year. The exact limit to be fixed must, of course, depend on the status of the land-holders in the Province concerned. In every case it would be made a condition that the members elected to represent this class must themselves belong to it. Owing to the peculiar conditions of Burma, where there are no large land-owners outside the primitive Shan States, that province would be excluded from this category.

The question may be raised, whether a satisfactory constituency for the purpose of electing a member of the Imperial Legislative Council can be formed by massing together, for voting purposes, the entire body of land-holders in so large and in many respects so heterogeneous an area as an entire Province. It may be thought that an electorate thus constituted would be wanting in solidarity; that it would be apt to fall into the hands of wire-pullers; and that, by reason of the incongruous elements which it comprised, it might fail to choose a suitable representative on the Imperial Council. On this point, therefore, the Governor General-in-Council reserves judgment until he is in possession of the views of Local Governments. As an alternative solution, the suggestion has been made that a representative of the land-holders should be elected to the Imperial Council by the land-holding members of the Provincial Council, either from among their own number or from among land-holders paying the amount of land revenue that may be fixed as giving the right to be a member of the Provincial Council. It is also a matter for consideration whether in some Provincial representatives of this class whether on the Provincial or on the Imperial Council cannot be better obtained by a system of nomination.

SPECIAL INTERESTS.

The last point that remains for consideration, under this head, relates to the representation of special interests and minorities and in particular of the Mahomedan community. In this connection I am to invite attention to the observations made by His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the Address presented to him by a large and representative deputation on the 1st of October, 1906. The Government of India concur with the presenters of the Address that neither on the Provincial nor in the Imperial Legislative Councils has the Mahomedan community hitherto received a measure of representation commensurate with its numbers and political and historical importance, and they desire to lay stress upon His Excellency's observation that any electoral representation in India would be doomed to mischievous failure which aimed at granting a personal enfranchisement regardless of the beliefs and traditions of the communities composing the population of this continent. Under the system of election hitherto in force, Hindus largely predominate in all or almost all the electorates, with the result that comparatively few Mahomedan members have been elected. These have been supplemented by nominations made by Government, but the total representation thus effected has not been commensurate with the weight to which the Mahomedan community is entitled, and it has, moreover, been strongly urged that even the system of nomination has frequently failed to secure the appointment of Mahomedans of the class by whom the community desires to be represented. The Government of India suggest therefore, for the consideration of Local Governments, the adoption of the following measures:—

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

Firstly, in addition to the small number of Mahomedans who may be able to secure election in the ordinary manner, it seems desirable in each of the Councils to assign a certain number of seats to be filled exclusively by Mahomedans.

Secondly, for the purpose of the latter, or a proportion of them, a special Mahomedan electorate might be constituted, consisting of the following classes :—All who pay land revenue in excess of a certain amount ; the figure need not be the same in each province but should in all cases be sufficiently low to embrace the great body of sustantial landholders. All payers of income tax ; this would comprise the trading and professional classes with incomes exceeding Rs. 1000 a year. All registered graduates of an Indian University of more than, say five years' standing.

The electoral lists would be prepared on a district basis and the distribution of seats would be settled by the Local Governments. It would not be necessary, however, to throw open all the seats to election. Indian gentlemen of position sometimes refuse to offer themselves as candidates to a wide electorate, partly because they dislike canvassing and partly by reason of the reluctance to risk the indignity of being defeated by a rival candidate of inferior social status. For these reasons it would probably be advisable to reserve a proportion of the seats to be filled, as at present, by nomination, eighteen in the case of the Governor-General's Council. It has been suggested that of the four seats which the Government of India have proposed to set apart for Mahomedans, two should be filled by nomination by the Viceroy. For the other two, election by the following Provinces by rotation: *viz*: Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras is suggested. In Burma and the Central Provinces, the proportion of Mahomedans is not large enough to entitle them to special representation. The composition of the electorate in the six Provinces mentioned above formed the subject of representations by some prominent members of the Mahomedan Deputation which waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy in October, 1906. They proposed that the electorate should be constituted as follows :—

(*a*). The Mahomedan non-official members of the Provincial Councils as ultimately expanded

(*b*). The Mahomedan Fellows of the local University where one exists.

(*c*). Mahomedans paying income-taxar upon an annual income of Rs. 25,000 or paying an amount of land revenue to be determined for each Province separately, which will indicate a corresponding income.

PREPARING THE VOTING LIST.

The Government of India apprehend that some difficulty may be experienced in compiling a list of voters under the last of these head. But this is a matter on which they will be guided by the opinion of Local Governments. Should it be found inpracticable to compile a register of voters under (*c*), then they are disposed to think that the electorate should be confined to the Mahomedan non-official members of the Provincial Councils. This proposal is open to the objection that the number of electors will be small, but it has the merit of being uniform with the system under which the other non-official members are elected by the members of the Provincil Councils.

Of the four seats provided for the nomination of non-officials under head "E," two would be reserved for Mahomedans to whom not less than four seats in the Governor-General's Council would thus be definitely appropriated, inasmuchas in two of the seven provinces with Legislative Councils, namely Eastern, Bengal and Assam and the Punjab, the followers of this religion constitute a majority of the population. It seems possible that a certain number of Mahomedans may also be returned to Council under sub-heads (b) of head "D."

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The foregoing scheme for the Imperial Legislative Councils necessarily omits several elements which may form part of the Provincial Councils. Having regard to the wide variety of conditions in different parts of India it is improbable that any one scheme will prove to be equally adapted to all the provinces. For instance, the principle of having recourse to election may be distasteful to the landed classes in some provinces, while in others it has become familiar. It may be accepted, without objection, the general principle to be borne in mind is, as already stated, that the widest representation should be given to classes, races and interests, subject to the conditions that an official majority must be maintained.

At present, the larger number of the elected member of the Provincial Councils, who again constitute the majority of the electorate for the Imperial Council, are chosen by Municipalities and District Boards. The Goverement of India have examined the franchises which have been framed for these bodies, and they find that the qualification required both for electors and for candidates are extraordinarily low. Thus, in all but three of the mufassil towns of Bengal, any one who pays Rs. 1-8 a year in rates is entitled to vote in the election of Municipal Commissioners and is himself elegible for membership not only of the Municipal Committee but also of the Provincial Legislative Council. While, any one who pays Re. 1 a year as road cess may take part in the elections for the Local Boards who, in their turn, elect the members of the District Boards. This is the franchise upon which the election of the Bengal members, not only of the Provincial but also, in large degree, of the Imperial Council rests, ultimately, though not immediately. And in the other provinces, the qualifications are of much the same order of magnitude. These franchises were primarily devised with a view not to election of Councils but to the management of local affairs, and their unsuitability as a foundation for the election of legislators seems to have escaped notice in 1893. The Government of India do not propose to withdraw from District Boards and Municipalities the privilege of election to the Provincial Councils which they have enjoyed for the last fourteen years. But it does not follow that the present system of voting must be maintained unchanged, and a solution might, perhaps, be arrived at by introducing special qualifications for members of Council while leaving the electoral franchise in other respects unchanged

CROWDING OUT MINORITIES.

It would be well also to consider whether, in view of the constitution of Indian society, it would not be advisable to introduce some such system for the representation of classes now liable to be crowded out by any predominant section of the population as has already been admitted to be necessary in the case of Mohamedans. The Government of India do not wish to impose upon Provincial Governments any special line of action in making proposals with this object, but they desire to draw attention to the following scheme which has been suggested to them for the due representation of classes in Local Councils and Boards.

(*a*) The Local Government shall determine how many seats are to be filled by elected representatives of the most important classes into which the population of the province is divided by race, caste or religion and shall allot these seats to the several classes.

(*b*) For the election of representatives of each class the Local Government shall publish a list of voters consisting of members of that class who have held or are holding office in the Municipal or Local Boards, supplemented by others whom the Government may nominate after consultation with the Anjumans, Panchayaes or other bodies who have been constituted by the class in question for the direction of its own affairs.

(*c*) As the constitutions of the Provincial Councils must largely depend upon the Municipal and Local Boards, it is suggested that Local Governments should introduce into their systems of election and nominations for these Boards, the principle of assigning a fixed population as divided by race, caste or religion and permitting the members of that class to select its own representative. In the Municipalities of Rangoon and Mandalay and to a limited extent in certain Municipalities in the United Provinces, this principle of class representation has been adopted with successful results. In the case of District and Local Boards, it might, perhaps, be possible to distribute the seats to be filled by election among occupational groups such as landholders, cultivators, traders and professional men and to select certain castes as representing each group. The literate members of those castes who paid a certain sum in taxes or possessed certain property qualifications, might then be empowered to elect one of their own number to represent the occupational group on the Board. Suppose, for example, that in a particular area eight members had to be allotted to the Mahomedans if their number were large enough to entitle them to this proportion and the remaining four distributed among the Hindus so that one seat should be given to the landholders, one to the traders, one to the cultivators and one to the artisans. The Census statistics, supplemented by local enquiries, would afford the means of determining what castes should be selected for the purpose of electing member for each of these groups, and only literate persons belonging to those castes and having certain

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS

would be entitled to vote in the electoral group to which their caste had been assigned and to elect a representative possessing similar qualifications from one of the castes so assigned. It seems probable that by some plan of this kind the voting power might be distributed over a wider circle than at present and would be less liable to become concentrated in the hands of a single section of the community. The same object might be attained without making use of the caste organization by simply forming electoral groups on the basis of the four classes specified above, and fixing for each group a distinct and appropriate franchise. For landholders, the qualification might be the payment of a certain sum in the form of land revenue or cesses ; for cultivators, a certain rental ; for trader and professional men, so much income-tax. In each case, the electors ought to be literate and they should be required to elect from among their own group.

DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The discursive and unfruitful character of the Budget debates, both in the Imperial and Provincial Councils, has, on many occasions, formed the subject of comment and criticism. The Government of India entirely recognised the defects of the practice which prevails under the existing regulations, and they are anxious to introduce such changes as will make the debates less unreal and will bring them into closer relation with the financial policy and administrative decisions of the Government. To this end they propose that the Budget should be discussed in the first instance by separate heads or groups of heads, which would be explained severally by the members in administrative charge, this discussion being followed by a general debate in which members would enjoy the same freedom, as at present, of criticising the administration. This change would evidently involve an extension of the time now allotted to the discussion, and it would afford a far better opportunity for systematic criticism than exists under present arrangements. These compel a Member of Council to include, within the limits of a single speech, all the observations that he has to offer on any of the numerous subjects that naturally present themselves in an annual review of the administration of the revenues of India. Remarks made in the course of the ampler and more practical discussion, which is now contemplated, would be borne in mind by the Government of India or the Local Government when making financial arrangements in subsequent years, and it might, perhaps, on occasion, be found possible to alter the Budget actually under review.

These the provisional and tentative proposals, which are with the approval of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council now lays before you in the fullest confidence that they will receive the careful scrutiny and sympathetic consideration which their high importance demands. I am to request that, after consultation with important bodies and individuals representative of the various classes of the community, the Local Government will submit its matured conclusions to the Government of India on each branch of the subject, together with a detailed statement of the alterations that you desire to make in the Council Regulations, in order to carry his proposals into effect.

I am to ask that a reply to this letter may be received by the Government of India not later than the 1st of March, 1908.

(Signed) H. A. STUART.

LEAKAT HUSSAIN AT BHAGALPUR.

Scandalising Loyal Citizens.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 27.

A Bhagalpur correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily Telegraph* that Leakat Hussain has been delivering addresses on Swadeshi here at the invitation of Bengalis. The meetings have been watched by the police and one meeting was forbidden. Leakat Hussain told the Beharis that the British Government was no well-wisher of heirs.

His speeches have created a great indignation among the loyal community here, but otherwise they have produced little effect upon the people who are surprised that Government permits this campaign of mischief.

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 22.

Quetta is being treated by a series of performances at the Club Theatre, by Mr. Edward Branscombe's "Scarlet Mysteries." That they were successful in their recent appearance on the very exclusive boards of the theatre at Simla, speaks highly in favour of the "Mysteries" who are equally successful in Quetta, winning from the audience repeated applause and hearty encores. Their programme is varied each evening but their voices remain the same ; and No. 1 delights the audience with his beautiful tenor, No. 2 with his rich baritone and No. 3 with his powerful bass. No. 6 is a perfect master of the piano, and his brilliant executions are not to be surpassed. No 5, the Art Humorist, surprises the audience by his lightning sketches as well as proving himself an expert banjoist, and No. 4, the Jester, keeps everyone amused with his drolleries in which he is very ably assisted by Madame Masie Riversdale, the only lady appearing with the "Mysteries." Their appearance in Quetta is announced for every evening up to the 25th instant, but it is more than likely they will be prevailed upon to prolong their stay, as their high-class vocal and instrumental music is greatly appreciated in a station where there are so many judges of art. On each occasion on which the Scarlet Mysteries have performed at Quetta, the time seemed to pass so quickly that, near midnight, the audience appeared quite taken back when No. 6 brought his untiring and masterly hands down in a decisive manner and struck the first chords of "God Save the King,"—a hint not to be misunderstood.

THIEVES IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remedy to put a stop to thieves travelling in servants' compartments would appear to be extremely simple. I would suggest that every ticket issued to a servant, travelling with his master, be specially stamped and issued only with their master's ticket. Servants could be warned not to allow any one in their compartment who has not a ticket so stamped. One would also imagine that a little supervision on the part of the ticket collectors or other officials would stop these thieves from travelling as servants. But proper supervision is not to be expected on Indian railways where the comfort of the passenger is concerned. The British public, at home, would not put up with what they have to when travelling in this country. While on the subject of Indian railways, it would be interesting to know how many cases of enteric during the year the Railway refreshment (?) arrangements are accountable for. I would again repeat there is a general want of proper supervision on Indian Railways ; the magnates of the line who are responsible for the present state of affairs travel in comfort, nay luxury with cook and kitchen, and they taste not of the so-called refreshments nor do they come in contact with the live-stock of the waiting-rooms. The Railway Companies provide no porters to carry their passengers' luggage neither do they take the trouble to control the coolies, who are becoming more importunate every time one travels, and who are now not content with a tip that an English porter would thankfully accept. In England, when a train stops at a station, we are accustomed to see the guard *en evidence*, till the train starts again ; in this country, the guard on alighting, makes a bolt for the station house till it is time to proceed and a passenger may go and look for him should he require him. I write as one who travels much, and great distances too, for many days together and am therefore somewhat experienced as a

SUFFERER.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

The Triangular Match.

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSIS.

Rain falling yesterday morning, the wicket was in a similar condition to that of last week, being very slow. The air was steamy and hot and the Parsis held a distinct advantage by winning the toss and taking first knock. Again the attendance was very big when the game began at 12·8 with Messrs. Lamb and P. H. Judge umpiring. K. M. Mistry and D. E. Mody came in first, the former facing Crump at the Bori Bunder end.

The first ball of the match Mistry, in trying to hit to leg, snicked a brace over Philbrick's head and then a single to third man. Captain Fredericks took on at the Gymkhana end and his first ball Mistry hit square to the leg boundary. The third ball he hit to Captain Rutter at long off and called Mody. Rutter returned smartly to the bowler and Mistry slipped, droping his bat, and was easily run out; their best batsman thus being dismissed in five minutes through a very bad bit of luck. (7-1-7.)

S. M. Chothia filled the gap but the very next ball Fredericks clean bowled Mody with a fine length, keeping low. (7-2-0.)

The last two balls of the over were playing out by R. P. Meherhomji who joined Chothia. With a single to third man, the latter opened his score and a low one from Crump nearly went under Meherhomji's bat. With a couple past extra cover of the next over, Chothia sent up 10 after a quarter of an hour. Had Milne thrown from mid-off to the bowler's end, Meherhomji might have fared the same fate as Mistry, and playing a rising ball Chothia twisted his shoulder following with a snick between his legs. Off Frederick's first ball Powell just saved a hit to leg by Chothia, reaching the flags, and they ran three, for Meherhomji to follow with a good drive in the same place to the boundary. A no ball sent 20 up in sixteen minutes, and another followed the next ball. Crump put down a maiden to Chothia. After beating Meherhomji coming in from leg, Fredericks saved a hot return and a tap for a single to leg was all in that over. Another maiden followed to Crump and a nice length from the other end was difficult to score off. A single by Chothia to third man and then Philbrick was too late with a chance of stumping Meherhomji. The first run after three overs of Crump came from a tap to leg by Chothia. Powell at square leg just got his hand to a drive by Chothia off Fredericks, but the next Meherhomji drove to long on between Rutter and Powell, and they ran four.

Milne went on at 12·40 instead of Crump, left-handed round the wicket and a short one Chothia hit to leg for one, sending 30 up in just over a run a minute. Philbrick knocked the stump out of the ground in trying to run Chothia out, but he just got home to cut Milne nicely to third man. Faviell now came on in place of Fredericks at the Gymkhana end with a fairly fast leg break, Chothia getting his last ball past third man for two. The first of Milne's Meherhomji hit square to leg to the score tent, but, after a single behind the wicket, that was all. The first ball of Faviell's Meherhomji hit over Powell's head at square leg for 3 and sent 40 up after fifty minutes but the very next ball Crump held Chothia brilliantly low down at point. [42-3-14].

D. Mistry, the new man since last week, followed to cut a chunk out of the pitch and knew very little about the next from Faviell. Milne put down a very short one which Meherhomji hit to the League tent and a full toss to leg by Faviell he drove over Airy's head for four, sending 50 up in fifty-five minutes. The next ball he did the same and they ran four, Airy apparently thinking the ball would reach the flags. Meherhomji had now made 30. Both bowlers now sent down a maiden each and off the first of Milne's over, Airy snapped Mistry neatly in the slips. (55 4-0). This was at 1·10 and the not out had made 32 when D. N. Raja (senior) came in.

Off his second ball he opened with two to leg and the next missed his off stump by an inch. A single only to leg was hit off the next over and Milne bowled another maiden. Hinde at extra cover fielded finely a drive by Raja off which they ran a single, and 60 went up in an hour and ten minutes. Powell next saved a boundary off a hit by Meherhomji to leg for two, and next drove to long off where Rutter was.

An interval for drinks and Milne again bowled a maiden after fielding a very hot return, and Greig went on for Faviell at 63, the time being 1·25 and the wicket being one that should suit the new bowler. After a snick to leg by Raja, Philbrick should have stumped Meherhomji but dropped the ball which went away a bit to leg. Raja put Milne nicely away to leg for two, and a single to slips was followed by a drive past the bowler for another single, Meherhomji keeping the bowling. He was taking no more chances till the last ball which he drove for one to long on. He next drove over Milne's head for three and sent 70 up, 40 to him, in eighty minutes. Another of Raja's special leg glances went for two ; the over ending abruptly after the fourth ball. A single by Meherhomji and Raja' got Greig through the slips for two. Crump now went on again at Milne's end and Meherhomji drove him past extra cover for three, but one was run short. Four balls later, however, Crump just took the bails and got rid of Raja at 1·40. (79-5-11.) Meherhomji had made 44 out of 72 during his stay.

Mulla, the hitter, came in to join him, the not out facing Greig, and off his second ball Faviell caught him nicely in the long field near the Gymkhana end screen. The out-going batsman had played a great game, careful with dangerous balls but hitting the others. He was never comfortable with Greig off whom he should once have been stumped and was caught the first time he really let out. [79-6-44] He hit six 4's.

Dr. Pavri came in and hit Greig to leg for 3, Mulla getting his first ball which he hit short to mid on for 2, Powell being out on the boundary. An appeal for "stumped" failed and Pavri ran a short one to mid on off Crump. Two balls later this bowler clean bowled Mulla, coming in from the off [85-7-2.]

At 1·50 Warden came out to partner the skipper, Crump changing to round the wicket for the left-hander who ran a very short 2 off his first ball to leg. Pavri sneaked a short one which Dewing did not gather and hit Crump for two to mid off and sent 90 up at 1·55. Warden found Greig awkward and a maiden was the result, Dewing saving well a hit by Pavri off Crump to cover. A fine drive by Warden of a rising ball went past point to the Bombay Club tent and an appeal for a catch at the sticks failed. Runs came by singles, Rutter saving a hard one by Pavri off Greig when he beat Warden, but the ball broke away to leg. Stumps were then drawn at 2 p.m. for tiffin, the score standing at 98 for 7 wickets

AFTER TIFFIN.

At 3·5 the two not-outs, Pavri 9 and Warden 8, came out with the scores at 98, the former taking first ball from Crump off the last ball of the over a single came to leg and one to cover off Greig sent 100 up just under two hours' play. Off the second ball of the next over Pavri played on (100-8-11.)

K. B. Mistry came in at 3·12 with Warden who had not increased his score but two balls later Philbrick caught him at the wickets. (100-9-0.)

Last man in was Bulsara and his first ball just missed his off stump with the next over, completing a maiden over. At the Gymkhana end Faviell took over from Greig and Warden notched a single to mid off. Had a throw by Powell been straighter Warden would have been run out but two balls later Greig caught him prettily in the slips.

The side was consequently out for 102 at 3·20, a total on which the Presidency may congratulate themselves. On a slow wicket the bowling was very steady, Crump meeting with most success setting on a good deal from the off and keeping a good length. The fielding on the whole was good and keen.

THE PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

At 3·30 the Parsi Eleven took the field and Capt. Greig brought Airy in to open the Presidency innings, the latter taking first ball from Bulsara who took the leather at the Bori Bunder end. A cut to third man opened the score but there was no more in that over. K. M. Mistry took on at the Gymkhana end and of his third ball Airy was badly missed by Pavri in the slips. The next, however, Greig hit to leg for three. A miss by Meherhomji at third man saved one of the two from a certain run out and Airy next cut Bulsara nicely for a single and sent Mistry to leg for three putting 10 up in twelve minutes. Two balls later Pavri again missed Airy in the slip, this time off Bulsara ; the hit going for two, Mistry's next over was a maiden and the first ball of Bulsara's fourth over clean bowled Airy who never seemed at home at either end. (12-1-9.)

At 3·50 Rutter came in and the first ball he received took the top of his wickets. (12-2-0.)

Major Dewing came in the unpleasant position of figuring as a possible third of a hat trick but the ball bounced high over. The next ball, however, got him taken at the wickets. (12-3-0.)

Faviell was next to the accompaniment of encouraging applause and put his first to fine leg for a single. His end came soon, however, as off the second ball of Mistry's over he made a ridiculously poor stroke tapping gently into K. B. Mistry's hands at square leg. (13-4-1.)

Powell followed and misshitting one to leg the over again was a maiden. Off the first ball of Bulsara's next over, Greig was held by Chothia at point off a stroke one would never think the Hants cricketer would make. (13-5-3.)

At 3 p.m., Capt. Hinde came in and hit his first ball square to leg, about two yards short of a six. Two balls later he cut Bulsara through the slips to the Gymkhana boundary and 20 went up. Off the last ball of the over he survived a confident appeal for caught at the wickets. Powell at last opened off Mistry, with a single to long on and twice Mulla failed at somewhat frivolous appeals for "stumped." A mistake by Bulsara gave him a single off which he kept the bowling. Chothia then missed a possible low catch from him off Bulsara in the slips but this Hinde followed, with a high drive over Warden's head at mid-on for three. Appeals were numerous Bulsara doing so now for l-b-w. Off the second ball of Mistry's over Chothia took him smartly in the slips after a bright innings (26-6-12.)

Next to come in was Frederick to be nearly yorked by his second ball and played out the maiden. Powell then drove Bulsara for three straight, the ball stopping short of the boundary and cut Mistry's last ball for a single a short run and sent 30 up at 4·20. He then drove Bulsara neatly past cover for two to follow with a cut for a single to Raja at third man. He then drove Mistry to long on for a single for Frederick to sink the same bowler to fine leg for three. Off Bulsara's third ball Frederick lifted one to the slips which went off Pavri's hand to Mody who held it. (37-7-3. This was at 4·27 and Crump followed.

A cut to third man produced two, a short run and an overthrow off his first ball. Off Mistry, Powell hit three to leg just short of the score board and 40 went up at 4·30 after an hour's play. He next drove Bulsara to long off for a single and Crump missed a nice half volley to leg which he followed with a risky high shot to mid-on for one. Playing back to a rising ball Powell hit it up and Chothia running in from point caught it. (44-8-13.)

With Crump 3, Milne came in at 4·35 but the very next ball Crump was easily taken by Mulla off Mistry at the wickets. (44-9-3.)

Their last hope was Philbrick though it is surprising to see him, a very useful bat, in so late. However, he did not last long as Chothia snapped him up in the slips and the side was out for 44 at 4·40.

It was a most disappointing Exhibition on the part of the Presidency. The wicket undoubtedly was an ideal one for both the bowlers and not one of the batsmen looked like staying any time except perhaps, Powell who played a capital game while he was in.

This leaves the Parsis with a lead of 58 on the first innings.

K. M. Mistry and Darab Mistry opened the second venture, Crump and Frederick bowling from the Bori Bunder and Gymkhana ends respectively. Darab got a single off Crump's last ball of the first over; this brought K. M. Mistry to face Crump. The Parsi Umpire allowed one extra ball in the over which cost K. M. Mistry his life. He was caught off that seventh ball by Rutter (1-1-0), Chothia took his place and put away Frederick for a single. The new comer now faced Crump and was caught in the slips by Greig (2-2-1). Meherhomji filled the vacancy, and with his characteristic dash opened with a three off Crump. In the next over he sent Frederick to the pavilion for 4 and drove the same bowler into the country for 3. In Crump's next over he lifted him behind the bowler and in spite of his best endeavours, Frederick could not catch him. Faviell was now bowling in place of Frederick and put up a maiden. Darab Mistry played out a maiden off Crump. Meherhomji broke the monotony of piling up maidens and hit Faviell to the Byculla Club tent. Mistry secured a triple off Crump and Meherhomji hit the same bowler into the country for 4. The telegraph for 20 was sent up after 20 minutes' play but the next nine, thanks to Meherhomji, came in very quick, Milne now relieved Crump, at the Bori Bunder end, and D. Mistry landed him very weakly in Faviell's hands at mid off, (29-3-4). D. Mody joined Meherhomji who had now 24 to his account out of a total of 29. Greig relieved Faviell and Meherhomji putting him away for a couple, 30 was signalled. Milne bowled a maiden; Meherhomji hit Greig to mid off, but Frederick very smartly stopped it; the batsman however managed to secure a single off him at mid on. Mody got another single which brought Meherhomji to face Milne, whom he cut for a single. Having to face Greig now he hit him to point, Major Dewing let it through and a boundary was scored. Repeating the performance he gave a chance but the Major did not accept it. Encouraged by this the batsman opened his shoulders and hit Greig for 3 and in the next over sent Minle twice to the boundary. 40 was telegraphed after as many minutes' play. Major Hinde was now bowling for Greig, and Mody hit him to cover for three. Meherhomji who was exhibiting good cricket got one more boundary. 50 was up at 20 to 6. Crump was again bowling for Milne and Meherhomji who was hitting all over the field brought up the total to 60. A few more strokes from the same batsman and 70 was up. Faviell relieved Crump of the bowling and four byes and a single by E. Mody brought the total to go out of which Meherhomji's contribution was 60. Greig was again bowling for Hinde and Meherhomji played the over without being able to score off him. The total score stood at 83 when stumps were drawn for the day.

Meherhomji played a splendid game. Except for the chance at point his play was without any blemish. He did not allow a single loose one from the bowlers without properly punishing it. Out of the total of 83 runs, 61 were scored off his bat. This included nine boundary strokes. Mody who remained at the wicket for half an hour has made 13.

The game will be resumed to-day at 12 o'clock.

Scores :—

PARSIS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr K M Mistry, run out	7	c Rutter, b Crump	0
Mr D E Mody, b Fredericks	0	batting	13
Mr S M Chothia, c Crump, b Faviell	14	c Greig, b Crump	1
Mr R P Meherhomji, c Faviell, b Greig	44	batting	61
Mr Darab Mistry, c Airy, b Milne	0	c Faviell, b Milne	4
Mr D N Raja (senr), b Crump	11	Did not bat	
Mr H F Mulla, b Crump	2		
Dr M E Pavri, b Crump	11		
Mr J J Warden, c Greig, b Faviell	9		
Mr M D Bulsara, not out	1		
Mr K B Mistry, c Philbrick, b Crump	0		
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total	102	Total (for 3 wkts)	83

Fall of wickets :—1 for 7 ; 2 for 7 ; 3 for 42 ; 4 for 55 ; 5 for 79 ; 6 for 79 ; 7 for 858 for 100 ; 9 for 100 ; 10 for 102. Fall of wickets :—1 for 1, 2 for 2 ; 3 for 29.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Crump	12	31	3	4
Capt Frederick*	6	20	0	1
Mr Milne†	9	24	3	1
Mr Faviell	6·4	20	1	2
Capt Greig	8	14	1	1

* Bowled two no balls.
† Bowled one no ball.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Chothia, b Bulsara	3
Lt Airy, b Bulsara	9
Capt Rutter, b Bulsara	0
Major Dewing, c Mulla, b Bulsara	0
Lt Faviell, c K B Mistry, b K M Mistry	1
Mr Powell, c Chothia, b Bulsara	13
Major Hinde, c Chothia, b K M Mistry	12
Capt Frederick, c Mody, b Bulsara	3
Lt Crump, c Mulla, b K M Mistry	3
Mr Milne, not out	0
Lt Philbrick, c Chothia, b K M Mistry	0
Extras	0
Total	44

Fall of wickets :—1 for 12 ; 2 for 13 ; 3 for 13 ; 4 for 13 ; 5 for 13 ; 6 for 26 ; 7 for 37 ; 8 for 44 ; 9 for 44 ; 10 for 44.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Bulsara	10	26	0	6
K M Mistry	9·4	18	3	4

REAL INSTITUTO-LUSO-INDIANO C. C.
vs.
COMBINED GOAN C. C.

A cricket match between the R. I. L. I. and a selected team from different Goan Cricket Clubs in Bombay was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan, and resulted in a win for the R. I. L. I. by 34 runs. The following are the scores :—

R. I. L. I.

S D Silva, not out	36
R B D'Costa, b Ferrao	1
J P Braganca, b Pinto	11
J J Athaide, b Andrades	5
H Pereira, run out	6
S Paes, b Pinto	0
J Sequera, b Pinto	2
B Rocha, b Pinto	0
V Dias, c D'Souza, b D'Souza	5
M Saldanha, b Ferrao	15
S D'Souza, c Ferrao, b Pinto	0
Extras	13
Total	94

COMBINED GOAN.

J C Ferrao, not out	32
A Fernandes, b Braganca	0
N F Ferrao, c Saldanha, b Braganca	1
F X Andrades, b Braganca	0
A M Gracias, b D'Silva	7
S X Pinto, C D'Costa, b Braganca	1
H Cordeiro, c D'Costa, b Braganca	1
A S Ferrao, b Saldanha	8
S M Martins, c D'Costa, b D'Silva	0
J D'Souza, b D'Silva	0
S T D'Souza, c and b Braganca	4
Extras	6
Total	60

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL vs. BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on 25th and 26th inst., at Broach on Sunday and Monday. Broach High School won by 18 runs. Scores :

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Kapadia K H, c Sarnobat	10	c Sarnobat	4
Zaveri M H, run out b Sarnobat	1	b Morinus	1
Vakil S M, b Sarnobat	4	b Sarnobat	9
Kanga D K, b Sarnobat	0	run out Morinus	0
Cama J A, c Sarnobat	0	c Morinus	0
Gandhi G N, (Capt) b Morinus	1	b Morinus	1
Asana J J, c Sarnobat	0	b Morinus	2
Lakdavala P K, c Morinus	19	b Morinus	1
Surti H T, run out Sarnobat	0	self out Sarnobat	1
Desai K K, not out	1	not out	1
Thakor K D, b Morinus	0	b Sarnobat	0
Extras	3	Extras	2
Total	39	Total	22

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Morinus, B J (Capt), c Kapadia	5	crease out Kapadia	2
Desai V S, b Gandhi	0	c Kapadia	1
Contractor B S, c Kapadia	1	b Kapadia	1
Barve, V G, c Gandhi	1	c Gandhi	7
Gupte D R, b Gandhi	0	b Gandhi	0
Dalal A S, b Kapadia	2	not out	0
Masani P A, b Kapadia	3	b Gandhi	0
Mehta B B, b Kapadia	4	b Kapadia	1
Soukar, b Kapadia	2	b Gandhi	2
Sarnobat, not out	6	b Gandhi	0
Raddi run out Kapadia	2	b Gandhi	0
Extra	1	Extras	2
Total	27	Total	16

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points
Customs C. C.	6	5	1	0	0	23
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co's C.C.	6	5	1	0	0	23
G I P R Offices C C	6	4	1	1	0	18
Govt. Telegraph Dept C. C.	6	4	2	0	0	16
P W Department C C	6	3	3	0	0	9
R I M Dockyard C C	6	2	4	0	0	2
Bombay Improvement Trust C C	6	0	5	1	0	10
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	6	0	6	0	0	12

UMBALLA RACES.

Good Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 26.

The first entries for the Umballa Autumn races compare very favourably with the lists of recent years. The Horse-jump races have attracted very fair numbers, while the All-Pony Class races have filled most satisfactorily. The Country Bred events, as usual at Umballa, maintain their popularity. There is no falling off in the Arab events and the newly instituted Indian Army Cup has already secured sixteen entrants.

There are still the second and third entries due for Umballa as well as Lucknow, Meerut and Jubbulpore and there are some well-known stables that invariably attend these meetings that have not yet shown their hands. A larger number of owners might be involved besides those "attracted" from Calcutta and Poona if the above management would publish their lists of entries in newspapers instead of circulating them in a casual manner only, among those who have already entered, while the general public do not see them.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Government Sanction Accorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

The Bombay Government have sanctioned the Aga Khan Motor Trials being held on the altered date *viz.*, 16th September. Among the entrants are their Highnesses the Maharaja of Mysore, the Nawab of Sachin and the Yuvaraja of Mysore in addition to many prominent amateur motorists in India.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Col. F. S. Peck's Recovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

When the last mail left England, Colonel F. S. Peck was reported to be recovering rapidly from his severe motor accident at Birmingham, and was expected to be about again in a week from that time.

COOCH BEHAR FOOTBALL CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The final for the Cooch Behar Football Cup was played to-day between Mohan Bagan and the National Club, the former won by three goals to love.

(For Football See Supplement.)

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "SCINDIA."

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia" is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of 2nd September with the following passengers.

Mr W R Ruttonshaw, Mr B Cosgriff, Mr B Hick, Mrs Hick, Capt A Hogg, Mrs N S Keene and Maid, Mrs G H Phillips and infant, Mr L Sunderland, Mrs Sanderland, Mrs Templeton, Miss B Templeton, and Miss M E Todd.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which *Lady* Constanced Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphed Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion," are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 31st August.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 26th August 1907.

TALLY HO PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles over 6 flights.

- Captain D C Percy Smith's Goodwin.
- Mr T L Robert's Refuge Bay.
- Mr T L Robert's Transvaal.
- Messrs G K and M Goculdas's Greenstone.
- H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock.
- Dr Spooner Hart's Loch Lochie.
- Mr W O Gibb's Nell Gwynne.
- Mr G P Cosen's Umutbee.
- Captain W D Grant's Madeira.
- Mr P B Avasia's Dormant.
- Lt-Col J S Forbes' Shotover.
- Mr C E Tayleur's April Fool.

LOSERS' HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

- Mr P B Avasia's Concience (late Lena Hawk.)
- Messrs Pfaff and Rommel's Projecture.
- Mr P H Burn's Sainfoin.
- Mr J L Tullock's Maraschino.
- Mr J L Tullock's Downfall ; by Impetus—Misfortune (6 years).
- H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton.
- Aga S Shah's Forfeit.
- Mr D Runchordas's Faded Lily by Martagon—Flying Hack.
- Mr R R S's Metal Maid.
- Mr C W Lyon's The Earl.
- Mr W J Hutchin's Vocalist.
- Mr W J Hutchin's Baritone.
- Mr A N Das' Mulison.
- Mr A N Das's Charles.
- Mr P Hannyngton's King's Mirror.
- Mr S A Wahed's Chevalier.
- Mr Dawson's Rosewater.
- Messrs Campion and White's Devil's Dance.
- Mr. J C Galstaun's Windy.
- Messrs Wood and Badger's Dunsenane.
- Messrs Wood and Badger's Squire Alfred.
- Messrs Wood and Badger's mother Goose.
- Messrs G K and M Goculdas's Lady Metal.
- Messrs G K and M Goculdas and S Nimmo's Zotique.

ALL HORSE PLATE Distance.—1 mile.

- H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Realm.
- H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Wandin.
- H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mozart.
- Colonel Beaver's Manlock.
- Thakur Sripal Singh's The Master.
- Mr P B Avasia's Preparation.
- Mr Jiji's Boabdil.
- Mr Jiji's Stirabout.
- Mr Vaid's Cossack.
- Aga S Shah's Nat Gould.
- H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton.
- Mr R R S's Killoa.
- Mr R R S's Circuit.
- Mr Kelso's St. Patrick.
- Mr W J Hutchin's Baritone.
- Mr A N Das's Insurrection.
- Mr Dawson's Rosewater.
- Thakur Sripal Singh's Maddington.
- Mr G C Galstaun's Our State.
- Mr G C Galstaun's Paddy's Darling.
- Mr G C Galstaun's Cinder Bill.
- Messrs G K and M Goculdas's Apology.
- Messrs G K and M Goculdas's Lady Metal.
- Mr Dartmoor's Sacristan II.

STICKS' HANDICAP. Distance—1 1/4 miles, over 6 flights.

- Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's Bull's Eye.
- Messrs M Goculdas and M Garda's Kour Sahib.
- Captain W D Grant's Perquisite.
- Mr H A Tomkinson's Gladstone.
- Mr P Hannyngton's Fortunatus.
- Mr N T Miles' Daphne.

SYDNEY PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

- Mr G K's Virballa.
- Mr Artin A Essayie's Koko.
- Mr Vaid's Mandeville.
- Mr Kelso's Russley Rose.
- Mr Kelso's Encourage.
- Thakur Sripal Singh's Plover.
- Mr J C Galstaun's Matalgia.
- Captain Meynell's Recovery.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

- Messrs M H Ebrahim and S M Yussuff's Muddaries.
- Mr G K's Madrid.
- Mr Dawood Essack's Moscow.
- Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Hazza.
- Mr A M Ameer's Paseidon.
- Khan Bahadur A R Curtas' Saeed.
- Mr Artin A Essayie's Express.
- Mr P R Patvarobhan's Little Sanaya.
- Mr Hajee Sheriff Shabag's Company.
- Mr. J M Mistry's Jalmood.
- Mr A K Readymoney's Madras.
- Mr Ahmed Dawood's Thuyyar.
- Aga Abbas Shastry's Scipio.
- Mr Mukdesi Abdoola's Mir.
- Mr Khalil Dooree's Amood.
- Mr Ally Hussan's Sib.
- Mr Tracey's Lucky Prince.
- Mr Abdool Gany's Imtiyas.
- Mr Vaid's Lender.
- Mr Vaid's Glass.
- Aga S Shah's Peregrine.
- Mr D Runchordas's Engine.
- Mr D Runchordas's Meerjan.
- Mr M A Khan's Salamaie.
- Mr Morison's Young Lomond.
- Mr Ebrahim Mana's Baroda.
- Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's Lector.
- Mr Ali bin Talib's Udan.
- Mr Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint.
- Mr Mustapha bin Talib's Intakia.
- Mr Mustapha bin Talib's Herricul.
- Mr Adil's Squire.
- Mr Abdul Razak Abdul Rehman's Fadil.
- Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's Rockhan.
- Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's Lucky Shot.
- Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Caroon.
- Captain Meynell's Mirdas.

N B—If necessary, after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on Thursday, 29th August, the entries will be divided and two races given.

PONY CHASE Distanne—About 1 mile, 7 furlongs, over the Pony Steeplechase Course. Entres nil ; race declared void.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 miles.

- Mr J B's Nizam.
- Mr A M Busbari's Panala.
- Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's Swordsman.
- H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Commander.
- Mr G K's Bendigo.
- Mr G K's Moonim (late Kalee Charan).
- Mr A M Ameer's Young Kohinoor.
- Mr A M Ameer's Arab Lord.
- Lt-Col. J S Forbes' Multiform.
- Major G A Leslie's Let Go.
- Mr Maxwell's Gladiator.
- Mr A K Readymoney's Madras.
- Thakur Sripal Singh's Soheil.
- Mr Khalil Dooree's Makhool.
- Mr N J Jacob's Monsoon.
- Mr Vaid's Peculiar.
- Mr Vaid's Talisman.
- Aga S Shah's Ajax.
- Mr R R S's Precious.
- Mr W S Clarke's Alma.
- Mr C A B Beatty's Young Kaiser.
- Mr S A Wahed's Skylark.
- Mr A Rehman's Sirmust.
- Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica.
- Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Petroleum.
- Mr Ali bin Talib's Egypt.
- Mr Ali bin Talib's Eed.
- Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's Mooreed.
- Mr J B's Remembrance.
- Mr Daya Khalil's Anee.
- Colonel Kavanagh's Money Spinner.
- Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Royal.
- Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and S A Waheds Highborn.

(Closed Race.)

WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

- Major Edward's Rossi.
- Mr W O Gibb's Nell Gwynne.
- Captain W F Sassoon's Curfew.
- Captain L D McNeile's White Heather.
- Mr G P Cosen's Umutbee.
- Mr T Roberts's Refuge Bay.
- Messrs Campion and White's Devil's Dance.
- Mr H A Tomkinson's Craig.
- Mr Donaldson's Lone Hand.
- Mr W T Mile's Senator.
- Captain D C Percy-Smith's Goodwin.
- Captain Maynell's Recovery.

A SERIOUS crisis threatens the Sicilian sulphur industry, in which much British capital is invested. The "Morning Post" states that the crisis is due to over-production and by the new regulation by which the Bank of Sicily limits its advances to three-fifths of the value of the sulphur in deposit.

MAD WITH ITCHING SMARTING ECZEMA

Shocking Humour on Arms, Hands, and Body—When Scratched Pimples Became Bleeding Sores—Could Not Sleep from Itching—Suffered Five Months.

CURED IN A FORTNIGHT BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I was first affected on the arms and hands and between the fingers, and then nearly all over the body. It first broke out in small pimples which filled with water. Sometimes it was matter, and they itched so much that I could not sleep night or day. As soon as I got warm in bed the itching was dreadful. I could not help scratching, and then they would bleed until they were like sores. It was like this over five months. I had a physician after I had it for weeks and he told me it was a skin disease called eczema. He told me to have a bath in hot soda water every day, or twice a day, for three weeks, and he said I would be well by then. I did it for a fortnight, no more, for it nearly sent me mad with the smarting of it. I tried lots of things after that which cost me pounds. It is now over eight months since I first had it, and now I have not one spot on me.

"I was reading the paper one Sunday and saw of a case cured by Cuticura, and my father advised me to get some. I got two shilling tablets of Cuticura Soap first and one box of Cuticura Ointment. That is all the Cuticura Ointment I had, but I had five tablets of Cuticura Soap in all. I had a bath every morning and night for a month and in a week all the scabs came off and left small purple spots, and in a fortnight every one was gone. Now it is all new skin and no one would think how dreadful it was.

"I am thankful to you, as I might have gone on for months in torture; now I can sleep from night till morning and never wake. Mrs. Caves, Long St., Hanslope, June 21, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Ointment to heal the skin, and Pills to purify the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, from infancy to age, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

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THE V.P.P. STORES,
CALCUTTA.

Strongly Advise the Residents of this Presidency to carefully compare their Rates with Local Prices.

H. D. EVANS & Co.'s quotations will be found 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. lower. Their New and strictly Economic system of trading enables them to do this.

THE PREMIER Stout Double Texture Paramatta Waterproof, Seams Sewn and Solutioned, Very Durable Black or Fawn All Sizes. Sold at Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 12-8 elsewhere. Mark this Our Price Rs. 7-14

The Reliance, a well cut and finished Double Texture Black or Fawn Paramatta Inverness of extra good quality equal to any at Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 19-8 elsewhere. Mark this Our Price Rs. 13-

Coachmen's Vulcanized Waterproofs ... Rs.
Syces' Capes Good Stout quality ...
Ladies' Fawn or Grey Waterproofs Rs.
Boys' Best Black Waterproofs ...
Men's Umbrellas, Rare Value, Rs. 2-10, 2-1
Ladies' Umbrellas, Smart Handl Rs. 1-5, 1-11, 1
CATALOGUE F

PLEASE

PHIROZE M. DAST
Oculists and Scientif
Opp. General Po
The first a
Who offer their p of a duly qualifie geon from variou Europe.
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EYESIGHT S
(Late Partner, D. M
With 16 Years' Pract
Holds Exceptional T from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jen Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high pe
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

BIG G CURES MEN & WOMEN. SOLD BY CHEMISTS. Circular mailed on request. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co., CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

MESDAMES CLARENCE.
FOR HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY.
COLABA CAUSEWAY, BOMBAY.

BY THE WAY.

WAS LADY GODIVA ST. URSULA?

Lady Godiva, whose appearance in the Coventry pageant has raised protests from the local prudes, has also been denounced as a mediæval Mrs. Harris by the Higher Critics. They maintain that she is merely a reminiscence of St. Ursula, who rode with her virgins in the Corpus Christi processions at Coventry. But there was undoubtedly a benefactress of Coventry, named Godiva, who may have achieved her midnight ride "mit nodings on," about the year 1040. She is said to have been one of the Lincolnshire Thorolds, but must also have been a Weller, for she spelt her name no fewer than seventeen different ways. As numerous inns and taverns around Coventry are called the "Peeping Tom" that prurient Paul Pry must necessarily have existed. "This," as Dr. Mark Twain would say, "is logic."

HOLIDAY TERRORS.

The tribulations that lie in wait for the gentle holiday-maker at the seaside are set forth in an article in "Chambers's Journal" for August, which, while it is very timely, is also terrifying enough to prevent those who are still in the agony of choosing their holiday resort from venturing anywhere near the coast. The following example of what awaits the unwary shows that to the crime of robbery the "holiday swindler" adds the greater crime of causing his victim to appear ridiculous before the crowd of fellow-creatures who would, of course, be watching the scene described: At the seaside, one's hands are always in one's pockets. The visitor is everybody's victim. A guileless little scheme is that of the longshoremen who work a small seine between a boat and the sands. Naturally, a knot of interested spectators collect to watch operations. To them the man in charge of the net suggests that perhaps one of them would like to make a blind bid for the haul. "What do you say, sir? Half a crown! Oh no; there'll be more than that. Look at the sag of the net. Five bob, sir. Any advance on five bob?" There is none, and the net is hauled. In its inmost recesses are four small dabs and two bass of about half a pound each, the whole lot worth even at retail price, not more than eighteenpence.

Forewarned, however, being forearmed, there is, at all events, the grim satisfaction that the seaside-abiding readers of "Chambers's" and the "Westminster" will not be among the victims of the seine working longshoremen.

"THE LODGING-HOUSE SHARK."

The tirade against the "seaside landlady," which the writer of the same article pens obviously out of that fulness of personal experience which begets eloquence, will no doubt find an echo in many a heart growing sadder and wiser in the course of the next fortnight or three weeks: Though slightly more civilised and less tyrannical than of yore, lodginghouse shark still exists and fattens upon her victims in the good old-fashioned style. While the "cat" that always used to finish up the strawberries as well as the poultry is no longer so much in evidence, that item known as extras is at least equally annoying to the lodger and profitable to the landlady. Fifteen shillings apiece a week for two rooms, cooking and attendance does not sound an exorbitant charge; but wait till the bill comes. Coal at eightpence a box, baths at 6*d*. apiece, lamps at sixpence each a week, hot water a shilling a week, boot-cleaning a penny a pair, clean towels a penny apiece, together with charges for soap, bedroom attendance, cruet, and goodness knows what all beside will very nearly double the reckoning. The obvious remedy for this uncomfortable state of things would plainly lie in the unhappy lodger acting up to the sound principle that the best is the cheapest and going to a good hotel instead of to bad lodgings.

WHICH NATION WRITES THE MOST LETTERS?

The letters which are written annually in all parts of the world are as numerous as stones on the sea-shore, and one would have thought as uncountable. A contributor to a French contemporary, however, has managed to arrive at the average number of communications sent through the post in a year by each inhabitant in various countries of Europe, as well as America and New Zealand. According to this calculation, each person in the United Kingdom writes no fewer than seventy-eight letters in the year, a fact which ought to please Mr. Sydney Buxton and the Post Office authorities generally. America comes a good second to ourselves with an average of sixty-seven for every inhabitant. But it is not so easy to undertand that the people of New Zealand write more letters than those of Germany. New Zealandders, we are told, write sixty-six letters each every year, and the Germans fifty-five. Again, Denmark is ahead of Austria, the number given for the former being forty-one, and for the latter thirty-eight. France, too, with twenty-six for each inhabitant, comes after both Belgium (twenty-nine) and Holland (thirty-one). The people of Sweden write twenty-six letters and those of Norway twenty during the year.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Somerset House, the working of which is to be the subject of an inquiry, has been the home of many ublic offices since its erection in the last quarter of [illegible] eighteenth century. The old building, "Somerset [illegible]ce," which previously occupied the site, was built in [illegible] by the Protector Somerset, and had many notable [illegible]nts, some of the Queen Consorts keeping Court [illegible] In 1775 it was demolished by the Government, [illegible] new building erected for the accommodation of [illegible] public offices. Sir William Chambers, who [illegible]itect, calculated the total expense of the [illegible]50,000, but it eventually cost half a mil[illegible] [illegible]part from Government departments, [illegible]has given shelter at various times to [illegible]d societies, including the Royal [illegible]ciety, the Geological Society, and [illegible]quaries.

[illegible]HE TWO NIGERIAS.

[illegible] Government (announced in the [illegible]chill) to construct a railway [illegible]ria from Baro, on the Niger, is [illegible] recent appointment of Sir Percy [illegible]erick Lugard's successor fore[illegible]pment and it is no small tribute [illegible]s Canadian who built Kitch[illegible]y should have adopted his [illegible] practically in its entirety. Sir [illegible]uggested a light line of 2ft. 6in. [illegible]rnment, presumably on Sir Percy [illegible]dation, have decided on a 3ft. [illegible] standard African gauge, and [illegible]in Southern Nigeria, with [illegible]inked up via Jebba.

[illegible]VILISATION.

[illegible] which the new railway [illegible]r-country of Africa. In [illegible]g for the mouth of the [illegible]d Nestorianism with its [illegible]count of the marvellous [illegible] discredited, but latter [illegible] description of the well[illegible]llings in the Moorish style [illegible]ques, and the marvellous [illegible] this part of Africa, shut [illegible]between the lethal Niger [illegible]Sahara. Southern Nigeria, [illegible]lential vapours, is one of the [illegible]e Empire; but north of the [illegible]rotectorate comprise some 300,000 [illegible] fertile territory, a centre of industry [illegible]ce a century before the British occupation.

RAMESES THE LITTLE.

[illegible]r Laville, the French Egyptologist, states [illegible]meses, known as "the Great," was simply a [illegible]arch who cut his name on the statues and [illegible]nts of his predecessors, and thus deceived [illegible]ity.

[illegible]ameses, called the Great, whose mummied shape
Is now a target for the vulgar gaze,
What must they think of thee who stand agape
Viewing thy long, lean form in dumb amaze?
[illegible]ruly thine ancient undertaker's craze
[illegible] here preserved thee for our information;
[illegible]y that one of such ingenious ways
[illegible] not as well preserve thy reputation!

[illegible]f these who look upon thee now—
[illegible]e-trotters, drawn from nations near and far—
[illegible]egistered a quaint informal vow
[illegible]rite their names wherever spaces are,
[illegible]heedful of what monuments they mar.
[illegible] now historians say thy splendid story
[illegible] with these furtive scribblings on a par,
[illegible]d all thy fame is but a tripper's glory!

'Tis as if one who wore our English crown
In bygone days had, drunk with lust of fame,
Through this our London journeyed up and down,
From every statue struck its rightful name,
And straightway carved his own upon the same,
Hoping for future credit from his plunder.
No Englishman hath done such deed of shame,
But, looking at our statues, 'tis no wonder!

TOUCHSTONE, in *Daily Mail*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WASTEFUL GIRLS.

The Bromley Guardians, finding that the girls who go from their schools into service waste their earnings on dress, have resolved to try to instil principles of economy. Wastefulness is one of the saddest phases of present-day life and the action of the Guardians, who are to bank the money for the girls, will be watched with interest. Extravagance is not always blameworthy; there are degrees of it deserving of all praise. The rich woman who can afford to spend money freely and who does so with a generous spirit is a benefactor. There will be some people ready to say that it is better to give in charity than to spend extravagantly. That is a question for the individual. The well-to-do woman who spends extravagantly, whatever she spends on, puts money into circulation and provides employment. There are many who would much rather provide the simplest of the luxuries used by the rich and thereby earn a modest living than accept the charity of the rich. The girl who has to earn her own living and who has an extravagant tendency, apparently indulges it principally in the matter of dress. In other ways she suffers. If a girl's extravagance leads her to spend well, so that she may live comfortably or enjoy decent food or cultivate her mind, it is extravagance of a less reprehensible nature than the folly of throwing away money that she has earned hard on mere dress, for it is not even clothing on which the money is spent. The extravagant English working-class girl is the worst nourished, the most miserably housed, and physically the most wretched woman on the face of the earth. At the present moment she is permitted a certain freedom which she does not know how to utilise to her own advantage. She buys lavishly, indulging in the cheapest and most unsuitable articles of attire. When misfortune overtakes her she has not a penny to help her through. She has absolutely nothing to show for her months, perhaps years of hard work. She has not even known how to build herself up physically, for the poor food she has eaten so that she might wear trumpery finery has rather detracted from her faculties as a worker than developed them.

THE IMPORTANCE OF IT.

"Dress is the most important thing in the world some women constantly assert. They are quite right, but they must take along with it that it is suitable dress that matters. More soap and less silk is also an excellent axiom that rises to one's lips at some of the conceptions of dressing exhibited by girls of a certain class. Never yet did dress, as mere adornment, make any woman respected or specially successful, in any walk of life. Never yet did a man who rose to an important position through his own exertions and his own pluck and spirit find that attention to dress more than to cleanliness and neatness, was necessary for his calculations. It is difficult to understand where those girls get their ideal of dress, for there never was a period when the women of education, women of culture and position, dressed more plainly or neatly. The standard of well-bred people, except for special occasion, is neatness, not an exhibition of decoration. There are girls of a certain class who have not imbibed this ideal of neatness in spite of the example of teachers and others in authority over them. When we see the hairdressing of some of those girls, we cannot but pause to wonder where their standard came from. Nowhere, except amongst savages, is the human hair twisted, and tortured, and twined till it resembles miniature drain pipes, as it is constantly seen on the streets of London.

EXAGGERATED FASHIONS.

English women are always inclined to exaggerate the fashions. French women modify them to individual cases, English women go to extremes. When in Paris hats are large, in London they are enormous. Feathers in Paris are extravagantly diffuse, in London they are ridiculous. No doubt the dressing ideals of those girls come from a yet further power of exaggeration. If people who have been well taught, and who have examples always before their eyes, are inclined to exaggeration, then girls who are not controlled, except by discipline, are not likely to know where to draw the line in matters of exaggeration. Mothers of a certain class apparently have no means of controlling their children. Home discipline does not exist. The mother who, having a narrow income to live upon, dresses her child in absurd white, which she herself has toiled to iron, starts off with an act of folly not at all likely to instil principles of thrift into the little one—thrift in matters of clothing, thrift in sparing her own physical power. Filthy plush, of colours that show every mark, is common wear amongst children, and taste is formed in childhood.

"SOMEWHAT TO CAST OFF, SOMEWHAT TO BECOME."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To recompense the Etruscan City of Caere for the refuge it gave to the Priests and the Vestal Virgins carrying with them the sacred images and utensils when Brennus led his barbarians to sack Rome, she conferred on the inhabitants the right of Roman citizenship. No doubt the Greek States did accord sometimes under the name of isopolity, privileges of a like nature though narrow and not bound together by systematic links; but these concessions were rare, ordinarily individual, awarded as titles of honour for exceptional services and not destined as at Rome *"ad augendam rem romanam."* To graduate them, to co-ordinate them into a system, to expand them around herself in a most large and liberal way, to make them the basis of an association of peoples, in applying them to her own growth, was a great idea which Rome threw out to the world. And later the nations of the earth railed with their benedictions across the centuries, the day when the right of the city had been conferred on the Caerites. From an exclusive Roman stand-point, modern writers have not hesitated to blame the system as fatal to the Republic, and as the most active cause of her ruin. To be a Roman citizen was a fiction, says Montesquien, for it was not to have the same magistrates, the same walls, the same gods, the same temples, the same burial; in short, it was not seeing Rome with the same eyes. Perhaps, but they saw with eyes farther up. What the spirit of local patriotism lost in energy was more than compensated in the moral life of the Roman people, by the new sentiments of fraternity by the love of universal good it caused to gush forth, as an inexhaustible source, and the spirit of large and liberal association. No, the day when Rome ceased to be a petty domineering state, to become the head of a great Society was not an unlucky day in her history. To it she owed her power, her duration and her glory before which all the nationalities paled.

If we see in the Briton the Roman of old come to life again according to the unfashionable truth, the law of re-birth—now finding acceptance with the mightier and more instructed intellects of the West, though in a small minority, can he not reach his part adapting himself to present circumstances? Little England in becoming Imperial England guiding the destinies of India, clear of its material conditions of place, language and habits, has assumed a character of spirituality, an example of which is not to be found in ancient societies save that of Rome. She has created for herself outside of the fraternity of blood and of cohabitation a fraternity of ideas and of sentiments with the educated Indian which has like the other its conscience, its duties, its heroism. The Bishop of Lahore sounds the right note when he insists on harmony and mutual self-respect between the rulers and the ruled as a first step towards bridging the gulf between the two. Citizens of the same law the Englishman in India is in that sense as much an Indian as the son of the soil; and he will be helping the latter to patriotism which consists in mutual co-operation towards the same social destiny If India is the chief jewel in the British Crown, let the glory of it be upheld as much by the Indians as by the Britons. But is the Englishman "the most antipathetical animal which God in his anger created," as Heine says, prepared to enter on a career of unbiassed liberalism to beget perfect trust in the heart of the irritated Indian? Intellectual arrogance is not synonymous with intellectual stature, and he must get out of that essentially petty and parochial feeling which looks on all the coloured races as inferior and lumps them comprehensively as "niggers." With more of tact and self-restraint and less of reserve and egoism, he would long before now have been on the most propitious of terms.—Yours, &c.,

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

25th August.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE "Athenæum" sums up the results of a controversy which has been carried on in a desultory way over some weeks in a Scottish newspaper in a paragraph of which the two principal statements are that "a medallion of Shelley is to be placed on the house 36, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, where the poet spent some time in the autumn of 1813," and that "the number of the house in George-street where Shelley and Harriet stayed after their elopment" has been established "beyond a doubt." Both statements are true, but the truth of the second makes one regret the truth of the first. That the house in Frederick-street is a genuine Shelley house there is no reason to doubt. The poet seems to have resided there from about the middle of October to some date in December of 1813. But it has no particular associations with the poet. His arrival there was the result of an escapade, or, at the best, of an attempt to evade his creditors. Moreover, the medallion, which is already in the hands of the sculptor, is not to be affixed to the house in which Shelley lived— that is to be demolished, but upon a new house that is to be built on the same site. The house in George-street, on the other hand, the identity of which is now established beyond a doubt, is much more worthy of the medallion, if there is to be only one. It is connected with the most interesting episode in the poet's career. Thither Shelley came with Harriet in August, 1811, There the poet translated a treatise of Buffon's and Harriet translated Mme. Cottin's "Claire d'Albe," and from the data furnished by Hogg we can put together in some detail a very pleasant picture of the life lived by the little household of three.

A CONVINCING DISCOVERY.

The story of the identification of the house is an interesting one. Hogg, who could have given first-hand information on the subject, forgot the number but remembered that it stood "on the left side—the side next Princes-street," and a rumour of peculiar strength and persistency identified it with a corner house between Frederick-street and George street, so that a shop now occupied by a confectioner was believed to be the "handsome front parlour" where the two spent their honeymoon and where Harriet used to read Shelley asleep. In 1900, however, a discovery was made which shed an unexpected light upon the matter. An official, turning over the records of the City Kirk Session, came upon the original entry made from the lips of Shelley with a view to proclamation of banns of marriage. It is worth reproducing. It stands under a column headed "1811, August."

"28. Mr. Percy Bysshe Shelley, farmer, Sussex, and Miss Harriet Westbrook, St. Andrews Parish, daughter of Mr. John Westbrook London. That the parties are free, unmarried, of legal Age, not within the forbidden Degrees, and that She has resided in Edinburgh upwards of Six Weeks, is certified by Mr. Patrick Murray, Teacher, and Mr. Wm. Cumming Hostler, both of Edinburgh and the Bridegroom.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Then follow the three signatures. Now the two co-signatories along with Shelley can be identified from the old Stent Books and Directory of the city. Both kept lodgers; the houses of both were in George-street, but only that of William Cumming was "on the side next Princes-street." It was number 60. It is almost an inevitable conclusion that the obliging Cumming, who joined with the poet in deponing that a girl who had arrived in the city that morning had resided there six weeks, was Shelley's landlord. The house accordingly is fixed. One of the disputents who trailed a pike in the controversy raised the question whether since 1811 the houses in George-street had been renumbered, and produced evidence rendering that contention possible. But a reference to the feu-duty ledger of the city showed that from its foundation the house had been continuously numbered 60. One hopes, therefore, there may be a second medallion. It remains to account for the rumour favouring the corner house, and one may guess that popular opinion, cognisant of the fact that Shelley resided in Frederick-street and also in George-street, and forgetful that there were two visits, made a compromies by fixing on a house that gave on both streets.

AMERICAN CRITICISM.

The question of the powers of American criticism to revise the English estimate of current books is one to exercise us rather jealously on this side of the Atlantic. The notable attempt of Mr. W. D. Howells, an uncommonly shrewd literary spectator and practitioner, to earmark in the "North American Review" the novels of Mr. Leonard Merrick is the latest instance. We need not on any general grounds object to Mr. Howells's disinterested appearance as a revising critic. His novelist may prove him to have been absolutely right in his judgment, and we prefer for the time being not to disturb our faith in him by reading one of the novels he has rediscovered for himself. But the English reader who has an American memory will remember that there have been some famous cases of New England's recognising an English author while his home-made repute was still very uncertain. Emerson's service to Carlyle is the proverbial illustration of this; in return, no doubt, we might point to our early welcome to Walt Whitman. American opoinion is getting independent now, however, in respect of fiction, where it used to follow suit; there are other signs of it besides Mr. Howells's article to be remarked. Our favourite English novelists of the hour are not the favourite novelists over there in every case as they used to be. At least one novel of positive originality which won no special success among English [or ought we to say British?] readers last season was acclaimed in Boston and New York as something of a revelation. A lady, and an American lady, sitting next to the present British writer at a ladies' club guest-night dinner not long ago said, "Yes, we do consider Miss S—has some of George Eliot's quality in her." There is no reason why one should not be perfectly explicit about it, and say that Miss S. is Miss Sinclair and her book "The Divine Fire." Presently we shall perhaps be able to use her novel and Mr. Merrick's books as a test case.

THE MORALIST'S STOCK-IN-TRADE.

A brilliant journalist the other day ascribed t Phillip Neri the part of the wise man in a traditiona dialogue which, in one of its forms, may be roughly set forth thus. An ambitious young man expressed to a sage the intention of going into business and making a fortune. "And after that what will you do?" asked the sage. "After that," was the answer, "I shall travel and see the world." "And then?" "Then I shall buy an estate and found a family." "And then?" "Well, then I shall go into Parliament." "And then!" "Why then I shall rest and be contended." "Why not rest and be contented now?" said the sage. This anecdote is part of the stock in trade of the popular moralist. It figures in evangelistic addresses in the slums, and it falls on the ears of fashionable audiences from West End pulpits. But Phillip Neri did not originate it, The search for its ultimate source may be as vain as M. Havet's for the source of the saying about the circle whose centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere. But it is certainly a Pagan anecdote christened and brought to church. It occurs in Plutarch, where Cineas is the wise man and Pyrrhus the ambitious youth. Even there it is in all probability derivative, and it goes to illustrate the general principle that many things in literature belong to the writer who makes the best use of them. That principal has many aplications. The poets often allow themselves a free hand with the literary bric-a-brac of their predecessors, and are content if they put upon what they have appropriated the hall-mark of their own genius. Consequently some of their conceptions have an interesting genealogy. That of the "man-tree" is a case in point. It occurs in Virgil. The spears with which his host has slain Polydorus have grown into a bush and incorporated the hero, so that when Æneas, gathering greenery from it for his altar, plucks a twig, the twig bleeds, the bush groans, and finally warns the Trojans away from that accursed coast. Dante on a sublime page gives us a whole groaning and murmuring forest of such trees. It is the wood of suicides. The spirit encased in each tree will never recover the body it has cast off, and when at the Judgment others resume theirs the body will be hung upon its boughs. Ariosto gives a ludicrous turn to the image. A tree to which Rinaldo has tethered the hippogriff breaks into an angry expostulation when the latter pulls at it. It is Astolfo whom the sorceress of the island has enchanted into that shape. In Spenser the Red Cross Knight, gradually yielding to the witcheries of the false Duessa, is gathering foliage for her temple when the tree bleeds, speaks, and tells its tale. It is Fradubio who warns him it is thus that Duessa, who here stands for the Roman Catholic Church, treats her victims. Finally the emblem makes its appearance as a metaphor on the page of Emerston, who, speaking of the absolute fusion of language and thought in Montaigne, says, "Cut the words and they bleed."

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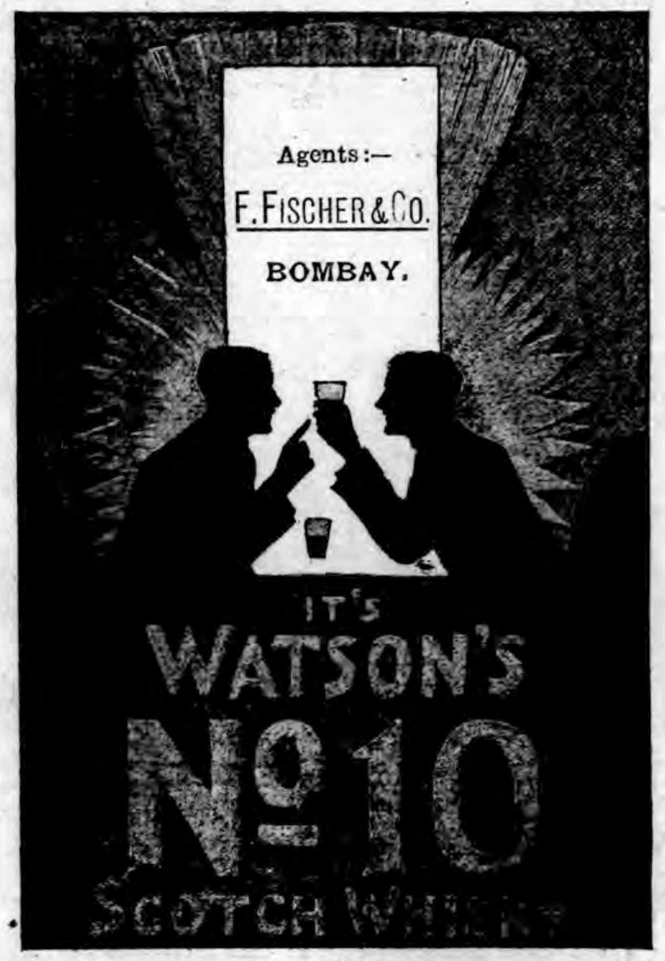

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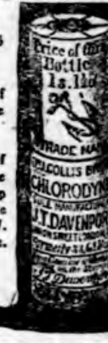

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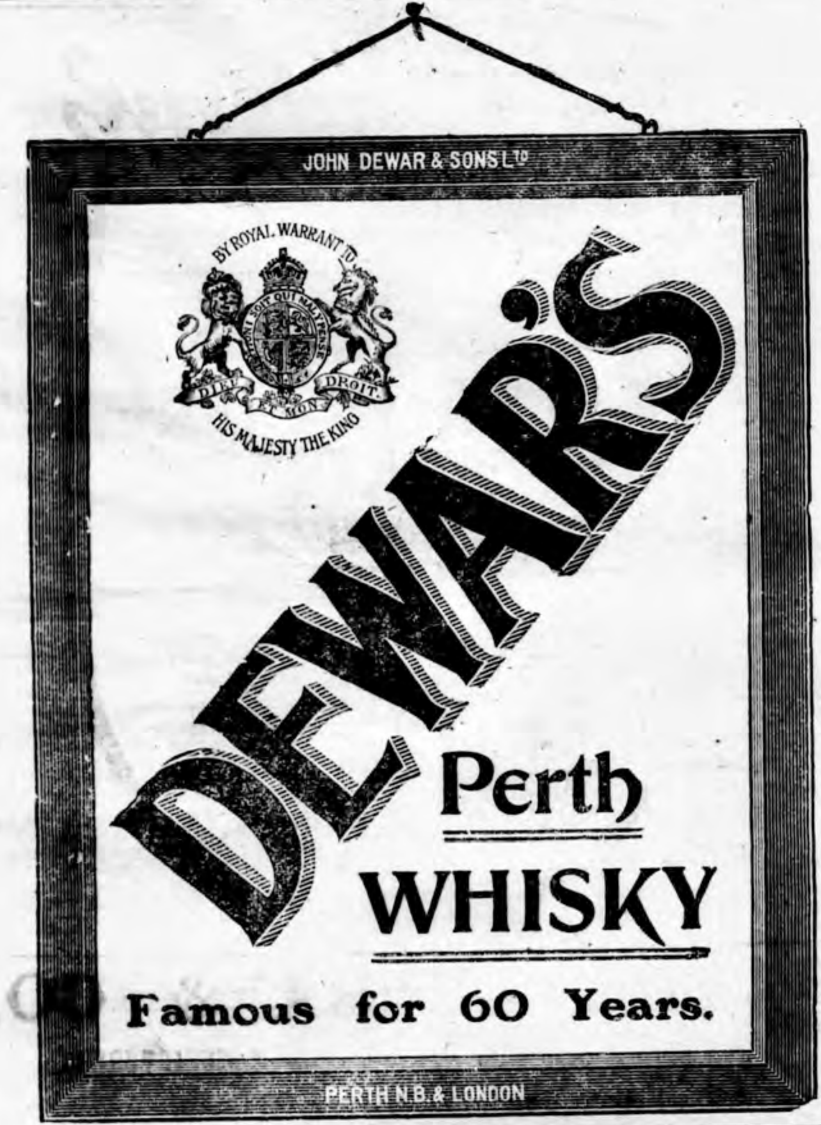

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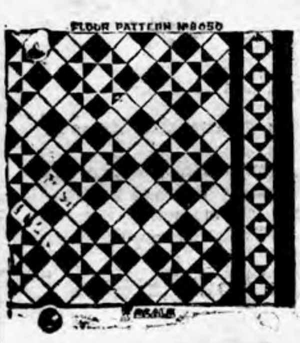

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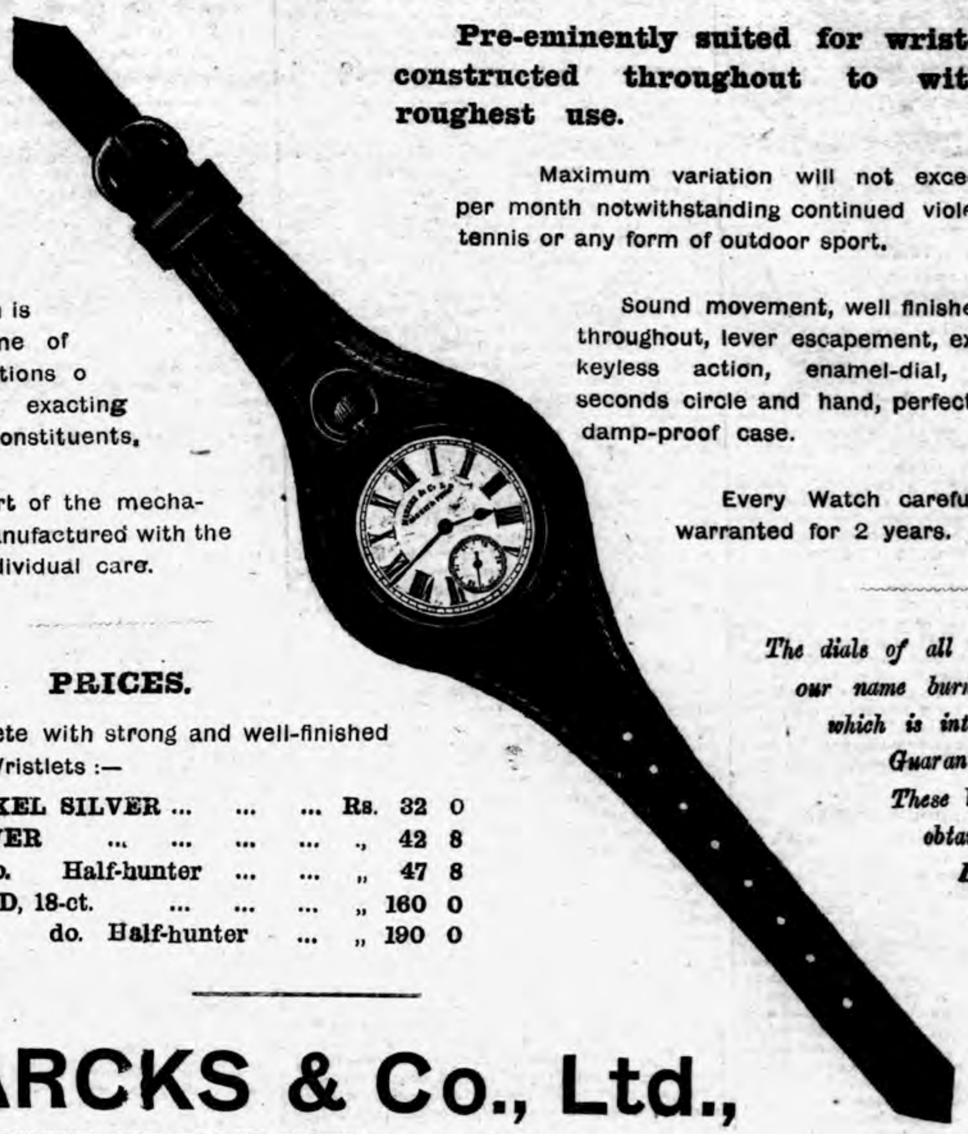

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